P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,035—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	6933	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Cragliotto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1 Sept., 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,219	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WANTED.

WANTED.

SUB-OVERSEERS on the temporary establishment of the Executive Engineer, Kanara District. Pay from Rs. 30 to 50, plus travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to

G. V. GAYATONDE, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara District.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

FROM THE CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT OF

MESSRS. SUTTON AND SONS.

THE Seeds are thoroughly tested by Messrs. Sutton's special process and give the largest percentage of germination of any exported Seeds. Selections as follows IN TINS EXPRESSLY MADE FOR EXPORTATION, and which afford PECULIAR PROTECTION FOR THE SEEDS.

		Ordinary Rates. Rs. as.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. as.
1	Tin containing 16 packets Flower Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 22 do. do. do.	9 0	8 0
1	Do. do. 20 do. Vegetable Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 40 do. do. do.	11 12	10 8

FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1900.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A MARVELLOUS COMBINATION.

LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE LOZENGES.

A valuable Remedy in Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Cholera, &c.

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, {F. S. MADON & CO.,} BOMBAY.

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A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS
NEAPOLIATAN MANDOLINS,
BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur soon immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.
One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.
English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Coine House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH"

CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from Hongkong and intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 4, shed Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before departure of the Steamer on the 17th inst., otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino Company.

Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOANS.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN AGGRAGATING Rs. 12LAKHS FOR SEWERAGE, ROADS AND SANITARY WORKS AND FOR PLAGUE EXPENSES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1900, separate sealed TENDERS for the following TWO LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum :—

(1). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being the 3rd and final instalment of the 19 1-4 Lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works, repayable on 1st June, 1940.

(2). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being portion of the 3rd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 30 lakhs, repayable on 1st May 1930.

Rs. 12 lakhs.

NOTE.—Subject to the approval of Government no further sum is to be raised by this Municipality during the current financial year.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES have been received from our Head Office that the "REMINGTON" STANDARD TYPEWRITERS are awarded the highest prize at the above Exhibition for typewriting machines. All particulars about the machines could be had from the undersigned.

WARDEN & Co., Sole Agents,
27 Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opened his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA,
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Proces

THE GREATEST HONOURS

AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. W undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS AND STRAW Boaters, The latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish, Rs. 7-8. Straw Boaters, firm Double Brims, Rs. 4-8. Full Top Caps, Rs. 4.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,
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Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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5. *O*D*N.
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FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid conf

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WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to yon not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, the 6th September, 1900, at 6 P.M.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Sections 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12 1-2 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1900. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on Wednesday, 26th September 1900, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue "prior" to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1900.

I require the amount in.....
Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 9-9m., 9-0a. Low water, 2-9m., 3-10a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Half-Yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As the sailing of transports from Calcutta for China has been stopped mails will not be sent, for China and Japan, via Calcutta, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, as previously advertised.

TRAVELLING ON THE RAILWAY WITHOUT TICKETS.—Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Chas. Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Rajoo Antho, a sepoy, and Kharra Heera, a rice merchant, for fraudulently travelling on the railway without tickets. The former having pleaded guilty was fined Rs. 2 and ordered to pay the railway charges in addition but the latter stated he had a ticket and lost it. Mr. Lewis mentioned to the court that the ticket register Book was examined and no ticket was found to be missing. This was a clear indication that the accused had not purchaseda tickt. He was fined Rs. 5 and ordered to pay the railway charges in addition.

CHARGE DISMISSED.—The case in which Sheik Husein Sheik Jamal charged Husein Dobi and Khajoo Dobi, two brothers, with having on the 13th of August enticed away and illegally detained his wife, was disposed of at the Mazagon Police Court, by Mr. Dracup, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Rustim, D. N. Wadia. barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. J. Philip de Quadros, defended the accused. Complainant stated that about four years ago he was married to one Amina in Bombay, according to Mahomedan rites. Accused came to reside in the same chawl at Golpitta about a month and-a-half ago. On the 13th of August on return from his work complainant missed his wife. From enquiries he learnt that she was enticed away by the accused. His Worship, after hearing both sides, found the accused not guilty and discharged them both.

CONCEALING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, acting Superintendent Williamson brought on remand and again charged one Abaji Gunesh, a Hindu, with theft of gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 4,389, belonging to Bulebai, a dancing girl, who resides at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum. On Sunday last, the complainant had an occasion to open the safe, which to her surprise, was found to have been tampered with. On examining its contents she discovered the above property missing and reported the matter to the police. Enquiries were made and suspicion pointed to the accused, who had been living in the same house and who had disappeared on the previous day. On Monday night the police arrested the accused on Parel Road and recovered all the property, except Rs. 40 in cash, from an empty room on the second floor of a chawl, at De Lisle Road, which the accused had recently occupied. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge. He admitted having been acquainted with the woman and lived with her. The magistrate, on evidence, convicted the accused on a charge of concealing stolen property and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury:—

TRAYS OF SWEETMEATS.

Kadar Ismail, an old offender, pleaded guilty to having on the 2nd instant, stolen two trays containing sweetmeats valued at one rupee. He also admitted having been convicted before of house-breaking and theft. His Lordship said the accused was an incorrigible offender, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CRUEL MOTHER.

Kashabai, woman, was charged with having, on the 22nd July, abandoned her newly-born child in the ruins of a house, at Duncan Road. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

On the morning of the day in question, the accused gave birth to the child in the ruins, and there deserted it. It was afterwards found alive but died soon after being taken to hospital. The accused, after the evidence was concluded, admitted her guilt. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended her to mercy. His Lordship said the prisoner had committed a very serious offence, but seeing that the jury had strongly recommended her to mercy, he thought the law would be satisfied by his sentencing her to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The fourth Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MANGULDAS MOHANDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE ABDUL SUTTAR HAJEE WYEDINA.

Mr. Davar appeared on notice, on behalf of a creditor, to oppose an application for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said the affidavit of the opposing creditor was served too late upon his client, who wanted an adjournment to reply to it.

Mr. Davar: I will waive my affidavit, so that there need be no adjournment.

Mr. Manker said an adjournment was necessary under the circumstances.

Mr. Davar asked his Lordship to dismiss the application with costs. Insolvent filed his petition in November, had obtained three extensions of the interim order, but had not yet served notices on the only two creditors on the schedule. Insolvent had given them notice of the application he was going to make; the learned counsel was ready to meet it; and if the application was postponed, his client would be mulcted in double costs.

The Judge: State all this to Mr. Justice Russell. I am only a temporary stop-gap here. (A laugh.)

The matter was allowed to stand over.

RE NATHOO HUNSRAJ.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE QUAN LUN YAU.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A provisional interim order had been given, which expired that day. The application was opposed by a creditor, who stated that if it was granted, insolvent would run away to China. Counsel stated that insolvent had handed over goods to the Official Assignee; that he carried on an extensive business with Hongkong and Shanghai; and that he wanted time to make up his accounts. He had been living in Bombay for the last twenty-one years with his wife and children; and since the 24th August had been attending the Official Assignee's office and giving him every assistance. He had suffered losses on account of the war in China; and this was the worst time for him to proceed there. His assistance was absolutely necessary to the Official Assignee, to whom large assets had been handed over.

His Lordship granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RAMCHANDRA GANESH TENDULKER.

Mr. Bhandarker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE RUSTOMJI COWASJI.

Mr. Manker applied on behalf of the insolvent for a rule *nisi* for a final discharge. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DHANAJEE RAMCHANDRA BHANDAREE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE PANDURANG KRISHNAJEE BHOJLAY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* for withdrawal of the petition. The rule was made absolute.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—AbdullaAbba; Mahomedali TyebaliKathawaila, Ramdharsing Kalvaroosing; Vandry G. Donahoe; Ahmed Abdula Pathan; Ramchandra Hiraji; and Ismail Haji Abba.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

CONCEALING A PLAGUE CASE.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Leask, acting Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Mr. Salvadore D'Almeida, a medical practitioner, for failing to give information to the Executive Health Officer *re* existence of a plague case under his treatment in a private dwelling in contravention of Section 421 of the Bombay Municipal Act. From the evidence before the court it appears that Ratanji Hormusji Dubash, residing at Chira Bazaar, having read a printed bill declaring that the accused was in a position to cure plague patients, and that he had actually cured many such cases. On the 13th May last, his sister Dossibai, took ill and he put her under accused's treatment, until the 18th idem, when she expired. The accused's defence was was that the case had been reported to the Municipal ramosi and the ambulanceman and he did not think necessary to report it to any higher authority. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON and the HON. MR. JUSTICE BATTY.)

KILLING A WIFE WITH A THRESHER.

IMPERATIX Vs. GHANESHAM APPA THELI.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in July last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for seven years. The accused was charged with the murder of his wife Shita. They had come from the village of Sawargaon in the Moglai to live at Yedrao on the 1st January last. After camping in the fields for some time, they took a lodging in a room belonging to one Ganpat. On Monday the 23rd April last, Shita's father, Maruti, met the accused and Shita returning from Talsanji. He said Shita had run away from the accused, and that the latter was bringing her back and quarelling with her. Ganpat said that Shita had run away three days before, that the accused had gone to look for her, that he brought her back on Monday, and that he opened the room again for them. That evening Shita got some flour from the neighbour Sambhu to prepare the evening meal. That night about 8 p.m., the witness Mahlu heard the accused and his wife quarelling in their room. Later in the night Takawa, a neighbour, saw the accused leave his room and go away. The next morning Ganpat went to the room and saw the corpse of Shita lying in the room covered with blood. The accused was missing. He informed the police patel, who came to the room with a panch. He saw wounds on the head of the body and a discoloration on the side. A short heavy wooden club, used to thresh corn, was lying near the body and also two stones. He reported the matter to police, who arrived the next day, the 25th. The accused was arrested the same day in a field outside the village. There were traces of blood on his dhotar, and he had been seen bathing at a well on the preceding day. The medical evidence showed that there were eight wound on the head such as could be caused by the thretner or the stones. There was also a discoloration on the sides, showing that blows had been inflicted on the body. The discoloration was over the spleen, which had been ruptured. The spleen, which was not diseased, had evidently been ruptured by the blows which had discoloured the skin. No bones were broken, and the wounds on the head were not in themselves sufficient to cause death. The cause of death was rupture of the spleen. The accused confessed to a magistrate on the 27th that he had killed his wife by striking her twice or thrice on the head and neck with the thresher. In the Sessions Court, he pleaded guilty, stating that he hit once on the head and two or three times on the side, and killed her, but that he struck in the dark, not meaning to cause her death. His plea was, therefore, recorded as not guilty. Mr. Pratt said there was no doubt that the accused caused the death of his wife; and the only question was as to the intention with which he did the act. Accused said that his father-in-law, Maruti, had robbed him or his brother, Tatia, and set up a shop in Yedrao on the proceeds of the theft, and that he had taken his wife also from him. He recovered his wife when he came to Yedrao, but that even there she was taken from him, concealed in one Sakharam's house, and thence carried off to Talsangi, when he got her back on the day on which he killed her. Accused further said that on the night in question, the deceased refused to allow him to touch her, and said that she would get Sakaram to kill him. Mr. Pratt had no doubt upon the evidence that the accused had received considerable provocation. The blows on the head were, in Mr. Pratt's opinion, not such as would cause death, and the blow on the body, which was fatal by reason of rupture of the spleen, might not have been inflited with the distinct intention of causing death. The number and severity of the blows was, however, such that the accused must have known that he was likely to cause death. The assessors thought he only went to chastise his wife, and that he was not guilty of any offence. Mr. Pratt accepted this opinion only so far as to find the accused not guilty of murder. He was found guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

CIVIL HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been a long-standing grievance that our pay is very small in consideration of the work that we are doing under the Civil Surgeons and while in independent charge of dispensaries in the mofussil. This has already been recognised and admitted by the Bombay Government and a scheme to improve our status and increase our pay has been formulated, approved and finally sanctioned by the Supreme Government. But it is a pity that it has long been left unexecuted on the ground of financial crisis owing to famine and cholera. Whereas the assistant surgeons have already been fortunate enough to have their grade and pay improved of late. I therefore hope that Dr. Bainbridge, the Surgeon-General, will kindly take the matter in hand and move the Government to put the scheme into execution at an early date, as famine is disappearing and bright prospects approaching owing to recent good rains. The Government Treasury will be easily able now to admit of the trifling expenditure involved by our new scale of pay. I call it trifling expense, as most of the hospital assistants are serving under Municipal and Local Bodies, who defray their expenses and so the pay of a few hospital assistants serving under the Civil Surgeons will not be a heavy sum to be met with from the Provincial Funds. It is we, underpaid hospital assistants, who have greatly popularised English medicines in the rural districts, and so it is a matter of sorrow that we are the only Government medical subordinates at present, who remain to be rewarded for our hard and meritorious services towards the Government as well as suffering humanity. Our present pay of Rs. 25 for a third class and Rs. 35 and Rs. 55 respectively for upper classes looks very meagre considering our duties in different capacities, such as holding independent charge of dispensaries, famine, plague and cholera duties, and duties in matters of sanitation and helping the Government judicially in criminal cases. All these go to make up a strong case for our early promotion, and it is hoped that this prayer will receive an early attention and kind consideration of our medical superior.

ONE AGGRIEVED.

September 5.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE IN SARAWAK.

THE British Consul for Brunei and Sarawak, in a report to the Foreign Office, speaking of the openings for trade in Sarawak, says that "All trade is in the hands of the Chinese, who in this archipelago are its pioneers. In the farthest reaches of the rivers large communities of these people live amongst the Dyaks, Kyans, and other inland tribes, and grow rich by providing them with necessaries and luxuries in return for the valuable jungle produce they procure.

The Consul goes on to say:—"In this field Europeans could scarcely compete without meeting ruinous opposition from a clannish race, but there are many ways of taking advantage of a trade thus established which can be left to commercial men to think out for themselves. Opportunities are apparent in the position of these Chinese traders, all dependent on outside for their wants. Such shopkeepers are often financed by Chinese firms in Singapore, but there is no reason why the competition of European capital should not be introduced for this purpose.

"The above description of the trade of the country will show how useless it is for the British commercial man to content himself with pouring into my office illustrated catalogues and advertisements for watches, tents, gas-pipes, sewing machines, etc., together with samples of serges and cloths. To whom should these pretty pictures go, the Chinese, Dyaks, or Malays? I fancy most of this literature is intended for me in my capacity as Consul for Brunei, a place even more unsuited for such methods than Sarawak, since there are no Europeans in that country, while its people live in direst poverty. In Sarawak there are doubtless many articles of European make which would be eagerly bought by the natives, and Chinese traders as well, if they could only be led before them in an appropriate manner. In the Baram River, where exist the difficulties of negotiating the bar at the mouth, which for six months in the year is impassable, there are believed to exist almost unlimited opportunities for trade, but they must be taken by a man on the spot who is prepared to reside in Borneo and engage Chinese of local experience as his assistants."

THE FRAUD ON THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

AT the Madras Presidency Magistrates' Court, before Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur on Monday, the case against Casava Row Mudali and Ganapathy Chetty, two among the accused concerned with the alleged fraud of Rs. 70,000 on the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was resumed.

Mr. Alan Daly, instructed by Mr. Brightwell, of Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, appeared for the Bank.

Mr. S. Gurusamy Chetty defended the first accused, while Mr. F. Napier defended the second.

Govinda Chetty examined in chief by Mr. Daly, said that he was the brother-in-law of both the accused, having married their sister. On the 9th of August, witness came to Madras from Negapatam, which was his place of residence. Witness did not bring any letter with him.

At this stage Mr. Daly proposed to apply for leave to cross-examine the witness, as the answer he gave about the letter was in direct contradiction to the statement of his that counsel held in his hand. Mr. Napier took exception to the proposal, as there was no proof yet forthcoming that he had turned hostile. The evidence recorded on the previous day merely showed that a letter was taken from his person, but not who wrote it and to whom. He thought the application of Mr. Daly was premature.)

The Magistrate permitted Mr. Daly to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Daly then cross-examined the witness, who said he did not see the second accused on the day of his departure to Madras. Though the second accused and witness were living in Negapatam, they had not met each other for the last one year. They were not on speaking terms for the last six or seven years. Witness came to Madras on the 9th of August in connection with an appeal in the High Court. That appeal was not his own. He acted on behalf of somebody else. He went to the High Court to inquire where Munnargudy Srinivasa Iyengar, Vakil of the High Court, was living. He could not say who in his village recommended the Vakil to him. At the High Court he was directed to go and inquire for him among the Vakils' chambers. On the day of his visit to the High Court he was not able to find that Vakil's room. He was not able to find him out subsequently, as he was not permitted to go out anywhere and do any business. The party on whose behalf he came to file an appeal in the High Court was one Mohomad Abubaker. He was respondent in the appeal. As witness was not allowed to go out to transact his business, he was not paid any remuneration. He kept the records in the case bundled up in a cloth, and was carrying it about with him. Witness had seen the letter, the cover and the rag in which it was tied up; but he did not bring that letter from Negapatam. Inspector Bothagurusawmy Pillai gave the letter to the witness on the day after his arrival when he went to see him at his house. It might have been 1 P. M. that day. Nobody was present at the time when the Inspector gave the letter to him. He was his guest that day. As he handed that letter to the witness, the Inspector instructed him to say to the Magistrate before whom he would be called that the second accused gave the letter to him. Witness declined to act according to his proposal. The Inspector put him in fear of torture. Eventually witness produced the letter before the Magistrate from his waist; but he did not tell the Magistrate about the threats held out by the Inspector, as he was not asked about it. Witness could not say if the Magistrate asked him if that letter was given him by the second accused. When he came before the Magistrate he was in fear of the police. Rungasawmy Raju (produced before witness) represented himself as a paid servant of Kasava Row Mudali. Witness went to Kasava Row to get the whereabouts of the Vakil he wanted to engage in connection with his appeal. Witness did not know that Kasava Row had, as a matter of fact, been in Madras only for two months prior to the day they were talking about. Rungasawmy Rajoo, the policeman, (who appeared in plain clothes) took him to Inspector Bothagurusawmy Pillai under the pretence that he was taking him to a hotel. He knew Bothagurusawmy Pillai for the last 10 or 12 years. He threatened the witness that he would lock him up in jail if he did not say to the magistrate that he got that letter from the second accused. Though eventually he fell in with his scheme and told the Magistrate what he desired him to tell, he had changed his mind since, not to give evidence in favour of the prosecution. If Mr. Rajarathena Mudaliar had asked him then, he would have told him that he was saying under fear of the police, as he told Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. Bothagurusawmy Pillai had also asked the witness to write a letter to a brother of the second accused, who was in his village. Witness wrote the letter as desired by him. The Inspector supplied him with the writing materials and the stamped envelope. This letter also was produced before Mr. Rajaruthena Mudaliar. As the Magistrate did not ask, witness did not tell him that he wrote that letter under the compulsion of the Inspector. The contents of the letter were not wholly true. On the morning of the 10th August, he did not go to the Chartered Bank. Rungasawmy Rajoo (the policeman) took the witness to a building opposite to the High Court. He did not know what office it was. He considered himself as being in the custody of the policeman. Witness knew that Kasava Row was employed in a Bank in Madras, but not in the Chartered Bank. While he was in Madras, he was in the custody of the police for several days. He was not arrested and put in the lock-up, but he was kept in the police stations attached to the Town Police Courts, in the Police Stations opposite to the Law College and Pachaiyappa's College. He ate and slept in the Police Stations. Witness did not give any statement to Vakil Gurusawmy Chetty or Vakil Venkataramana Iyer. He had no idea what evidence he had to give in this case.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Nowgri	3	2	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	2	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	14
Total	18	7	148
Total plague deaths to date,	79,165	64,929	
Same date last year	17	9	72
Cholera	24	18	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th September.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3841 Vol S Dias, F Company from 22th August to 28th December 1900.

By Order,

R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th September.

1. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on "Ordnance and Laying" at the Club at 6 45 p.m. to-day.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Fort Headquarters on Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.,
3. Active and Honorary Members of the Corps who may at any time change their place of residence are particularly requested to intimate the same to the Adjutant, Fort Headquarters without delay.
4. The following transfers are ordered:—Capt H A H Payne from the Command of No 1 to the Command of No 2 Company; and Lt C P R Young from No 2 to No 1 Company.
5. Leave of absence for 3 months has been granted to Gr J McDonnell.
6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to as under:—No 645 Gr L Thacker No 3 Sub Divn No 2 Company; and No 643 Gr A Carneil No 4 Sub Divn No 2 Company.

By Order,

G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT S. M. TAHOURDIN, 13th Bengal Cavalry, has passed the obligatory examination test in Punjabi.

Captain H. J. Barton, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, has been re-transferred from the Peshawar to the Rawalpindi District.

Lieutenant R. J. Malet, 4th Madras Pioneers, has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps.

Brevet-Major T. G. Scott, D.S.O., 3rd Sikh Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Officer in the 1st Sikh Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Major H. V. Cox, 21st Madras Infantry, and Captain A. J. N. Harward, 10th Bengal Infantry, have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department.

Captain F. A. Hoghton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been posted to the Bombay District.

Captain C. W. Garraway, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been posted to the Sind District.

Lieutenant A. G. Baker, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Officiating Double Company Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Captain W. T. B. Rhodes, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, has been directed to proceed to South Africa with the least possible delay, to join the corps to which he has been posted on promotion to Captain,

Captain G. V. Holmes, adjutant, Malwa Bhil Cops, has been appointed Officiating Second in Command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from date of joining vice Major Dawson, officiating as Commandant.

Major A. C. Yate, 29th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant P. A. Dyke, 27th Bombay Infantry, have been granted two months' extension of leave in England on medical certificate.

Captain A. S. Hamilton, 4th Sikh Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department, vice Captain Hoghton, vacated.

Lieutenant A. J. P. Coke, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been granted eight months' leave out of India on private affairs.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed a Course of Instruction at the Army Veterinary School, Poona:—Captain A. T. Marsden, 58th Battery, R. F. A; Conductor H. M. Dwyer, Office D. A. R. Bombay Command; Sergeant J. Courtency, Commissariat-Transport Department; Sergeant W. Dove, 1st Wiltshire Regiment; Corpl S. Longlin, 20th Hussars; Shoeing Smith J. Humphries, 1st Battery, R. F. A.; Shoeing Smite C, Hicks, 4th Hussars; Shoeing Smith E, Harris, 22nd Battery, R. F. A. Gunner W Smith 58th Battery, R. F. A, Gunner W. Grub, 27th Battery, R. F. A.; Private G. Barker, 1st Battalion "The Buffs," and Private W. Harlow, 1st Battalion "The Buffs," Sergeant Courtney and Private Barker obtained first class certificates.

Major Maconchy will act as Head of the Intelligence Branch, Simla, pending information as to the return of Colonel Wolfe Murray from South Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Woollcombe, A. A. G., for Musketry, has left Simla on a short tour of inspection of Musketry Schools in the Bombay and Madras Commands.

The Alwar Rifles, who have had a few cases of cholera, will move by rail into camp near Muttra for segration there, care being taken that they do not enter cantonments.

The 6,000 Lee-Enfield rifles which arrived by the steamer Egypt will be distributed among the British Infantry regiments in the Punjab, which will in turn make over their present rifles to the Ordnance authorities for distribution among the native battalions of the field army.

SOLDIERS AND NATIVES.

AMENDMENT OF ARMY REGULATIONS.

THE following new paragraph is added to Army Regulations for India, Volume 2, Section 6, Para, 238 (a).

The following procedure will be observed for dealing with cases of assaults by British soldiers on natives of India resulting in the death of or serious injury to the latter.

(a) When a serious assault has been committed by a British soldier on a native of India, whether the latter is connected with the troops or not, and including cases in which a reasonable assumption exists that the assailant is a British soldier, immediate information of all the facts so far as they are known, together with a copy of the complaint, if any, shall be given by the local military authority (ordinarily the soldier's commanding officer) to the civil authorities.

(b) The military authority concerned will at the same time commense a thorough and searching investigation with a view to securing on the spot, and when the event is fresh, the best possible narrative thereof.

(c) When the civil authorities take up the case the military authorities shall render them every assistance possible in their investigation.

(d) Regimental officers in conducting investigations in these cases will communicate with the Magistrate of the district as freely as the necessities of each case require.

(e) The medical officer who first attends to an injured native will bring to the notice of the military authorities concerned with the least possible delay the nature and extent of the injuries received and the probable ultimate result thereof.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment,

315 00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Little and Co. Part heard.

For Consent Decree.

300 00—Jamsetjee and R—Motee Begam vs Esmail Karim Saheb and another—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

231 00—Little and Co—Nathibai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Tyebjee D and Co. Part heard.

448 00—Ardesir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwady Jutmal Kansyalal—Payne G S and M.

Long Causes.

361 91—Edgelow G and W—Lalookhoy Chuganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Diksha and D.

374 14385 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey.

295 99—Smetham B and N—Seskaran Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others.

246 99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoo and others—Smetham B and N and Chitnis M and M.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 70—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hutibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Long Causes.

224 8515 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Fowlabai and another—Khunderao and S.

75 00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomanjee Shapurjee Choba vs Sahmahomed Hajee Mahomed—B M and M.

587 99—F P Pavri—Cowasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Shimunt Mahadeo Holkar and others.

812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits.

27 00—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandraleagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.

422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jallal Khoodaram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.

2 00—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Baruchs and J and R.

397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dams and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Amra, Captain W. Pigott, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Colombo, experienced moderate monsoon and rainy weather. The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Malta, Captain F. Cole, which reached here on Tuesday evening from

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES
AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.
NOW IN PROGRESS.
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21½ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21½ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13½ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18½ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17½ by 29½ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21½ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28½ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Por Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34½ by 18½	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 35½ by 23½ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 35½ by 23½ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches	31

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage. &c.
NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....298 5-8xd unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan .....£109 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ...£94 plus 1-2
Bar Silver in London.....28 9-16 plus 1-8
Do in New York ..... 63 3-8 plus 1-2
Exchange on London at Paris .....25 15 plus 1-2
Do. in New York ..... 487 3-8—1-4
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent "
Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000.

LINSEED.—London quotes 47., April-May, Antwerp, buyers firmer.

WHEAT.—Afloat for United Kingdom 1,970,000 quarters.

EXCHANGE.—The market is unchanged with very little doing. Bank demand was offering in the morning at 1s. 4d. for the mail of the 22nd. While telegraphic at this rate was obtainable from 15th October later in the forenoon the 29th of that month was earliest date at which Banks would sell.

In Credits we have heard of nothing ready or forward, rates being quite unchanged.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 202 1-2
Hongkong "	" 150
Japan "	" 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened to-day at Rs 96 5-16 for 1st October Settlement owing to London being 1-2 per cent up, and during the course of the day it gradually declined owing to buyers realizing their profits by selling out to Rs. 96 per cent. the rate further dropped to Rs. 95 3-4 in the evening, on account of weaker advances from Calcutta at the close. We quote Rs. 95 7-8 for Cash and Rs. 95 3-4 for 1st October Settlement.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet. Petis opened at 1,760 and in the evening closed at 1,140. Mofusils are 393 3-4. Other shares are quiet at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.—The market is fully firm, especially forward, but we hear of nothing doing to-day.

COALS.—The above may be said of this market.

WHEAT.—Market quiet. We quote White Delhi, April-May, Rs. 4-7-6, August-September Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-1.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market firm at Rs. 10-11 to Rs. 10-12 buyers but no sellers.

CASTORSEED.—Firm with sellers asking Rs. 41-8 and buyers at Rs. 41.

RAPESEED.—Steady with a little business passing at yesaerday's rates, viz., Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5 for Brown Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED.—Market steadier and a fair amount of business has been done at Rs. 8-2 to Rs. 8-3.

COTTON.—The same absence of demand characterises our market which is practically in the hands of the mills. Sellers are offering freely, but find it difficult to move stocks unless they are prepared to accept buyers' offers.

For forward delivery we have not heard of any business beyond a few sale between native brokers and prices were rather weaker in the middle of the day, but were again steadier at the close, as the opening telegrams report a better market at Liverpool.

Between shippers and mills about 2,000 bales were taken during the day.

Bengal Fine ready ..... Rs. 185-190
do. F. G. do..... Rs 175-180 January, Rs. 179
Broach Fine do..... Rs. 220
do Good do..... Rs. 205, March Rs. 219

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 800 bales. Inports 4000 bales. Surats 500 bales. Spot 5 23-32d. unchanged, Arrivals closed quiet but steady. Egyptian Fair Browe 6 1-4d. plus 1-16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept. 5'40	Sept.-Oct. 5'11	Dec.-Jan. 4'47	March-April. 4'40
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	22,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
" to Continent	1,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 5-8 unched.
Futures, month of December	8'51
" " of March	8'48

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, yesterday :—

Barsee and Nuggur	248
Compta and Dharwar	84
Total...	332

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,934
Linseed	191
Rapeseed	361
Poppyseed	419
Castorseed	2,400
Rice	22,513
Myrabollams	1,574

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 4

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats firmer.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.
The Manchester market has been firmer.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98s 5-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	28 9-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,72,000	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks	2,57,000	67,26,557	3,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,973	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	193	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	3,02,279	61,94,554	93,230	84,33,646

Increase for the week .....Rs. 13,716
Increase to date ..... " 6,96,839

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 54'36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,200	7,700	...	10,900
Or per mile of Railway	59	142	...	201
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	87,052	1,17,707	2	2,04,761
Total for 24 weeks.	90,252	1,25,407	2	2,15,661
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,721	663	...	2,384
Per mile of Ry. do.	74	28	...	102
Total to corresponding date do.	1,721	663	..	2,384

Increase for the week .....Rs. 8,516
Ditto to date..... " 2,13,277

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—McKENZIE—September 4, at Kelvingrove U P Church, Glasgow, by the Rev P Rutherford, assisted by the Rev R L Turner (brother of the bridegroom) Alexander Crosbie Turner, solicitor, Glasgow, to Mary Georgina, daughter of Alexander McKenzie, Bombay.

DEATH.

THYNE—July 21, at Tonbridge, Kent, Captain W K Thyne, Royal Indian Marine (retired), aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FRASER—August 29, at Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Ceylon, Hugh Fraser, of Matale.

THOMPSON—September 1, at Tellicherry, the result of an accident, Arthur Thompson, Indian Civil Service, District Judge, North Malabar.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

We deeply regret to announce the death at an early hour this morning of Mr. Grattan Geary, proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette." The funeral will take place this evening, reaching Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 o'clock.

THE visitation of famine which has thrown the maintenance of over six millions of people on the Government of India has provided Mr. Horace Bell with reason for reprinting a paper on Indian railway policy. The essay which was read before the Society of Arts over two years ago, is an indictment of active State management of railways and of the discouragement of private enterprise which, in spite of the repeated utterances of Viceroys and statesmen to the contrary, has been the feature of Indian railway policy in recent years. In face of the vast number of people who came to be in receipt of relief, Mr. Bell observes, it would be expected that the Government of India would have largely extended railway operations, both as a means of immediate relief to the people and for the amelioration of the position when the inevitable period of scarcity recurs. "But," he adds, "the funds destined for railways have been largely absorbed, and in all directions, in meeting the urgent needs of the starving people and instead of endeavouring to attract outside capital for railway operations, the period of famine has been notably distinguished by the discouragement of private enterprise in that direction." The views of this critic are entitled to considerable respect as those of an expert who was engaged in the construction and administration of Indian railways for many years. India, he declares, needs thousands of miles of railway in addition to the 22,000 miles now open for traffic, the great requirement being light narrow gauge feeders in the more densely populated areas for famine protection if for no other purpose. It is interesting to contrast that statement with the view expressed by Mr. Romesh Dutt in his recently published book on "Famines in India." That writer, after pointing out the extent of the net loss to the State on the Indian railways up to the end of 1898-99, concludes from this fact that in consideration of the resources of the country railways have been overdone in India. "Nearly all the lines needed for famine protective purposes have," he says, "been completed, and it is reasonable, therefore, to hope that no future lines shall be undertaken by the State either as protective or productive works and that the profits of no future lines shall be guaranteed out of the public revenues." India, of course, is yet a long way short of being adequately equipped with railways. But the divergence of views of these writers as to the course to be pursued in regard to new undertakings is still more interesting. While Mr. Dutt considers that private capitalists will construct any new lines that afford a reasonable prospect of profit, Mr. Bell, while declaring that no other field of investment is so safe and so certain as that of Indian railways, argues that capital can only be attracted by a Government guarantee of a return for the money invested. The present position in the Far East appears to him a favourable opportunity for the Government to adopt a policy designed to divert the stream of capital destined for railways in China to this country.

The various changes in railway policy which have taken place in India since 1850 when the railway system was inaugurated are rapidly surveyed in the course of Mr. Bell's paper. Lord Dalhousie who carried the point that railways should be regarded as national undertakings over which the State should exercise a stringent and salutary control, prevented the Indian lines being exploited in the way they were at Home in the early days of the "railway mania." Lord Dalhousie held to the advisability of the railways being worked by joint stock companies, controlled and supervised by the Government. The companies were guaranteed five per cent. on their capital outlay, and when the lines earned more than that amount the advances towards making it up, previously made by Government, were to be repaid. A great system of trunk lines was laid out on that basis and placed in the hands of six great companies. These lines were all on the 5 1-2 feet gauge. That system remained without material alteration until 1869. In the proposals for new undertakings which came before the Government in 1863, there was a stipulation for guarantee or assistance. One result was a subsidy to the Indian Branch Railway Company of Rs. 1,000 per mile per annum for each mile open, with an additional allowance for each large bridge and the land being given free. That venture did not prove a success. An entirely new policy was then inaugurated, it being agreed that all future railway extension should be directly carried out by the Government. A definite annual sum, then fixed at two millions sterling, was set aside for railway construction. There were weighty reasons for this important change, for the guaranteed railways had been costly and unremunerative, the export trade which has since grown to such immense proportions being then in its infancy. One of the effects of the change made in 1869 was the introduction of the metre gauge. The new system continued for twelve or thirteen years, but in the meantime there came the experiences of the severe famines of 1874 and 1879 which in spite of lavish expenditure and heroic effort caused a terrible loss of human life and cattle. It was proved then that a large and well considered scheme of famine protective railways was needed throughout the country to effectively cope with these recurring disasters. Finally after much correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State it was decided to reintroduce the agency of companies for the construction of new lines and for the working of State railways. The companies were to be assisted by a limited guarantee and the lines to be handed over to them were to be productive or profitable undertakings. The State, it was intended, should confine its enterprise to "protective" lines, or in other words such as though not directly profitable might be urgently needed in view of famine or military requirements. This new departure which marks the beginning of recent railway policy dates from 1881. The new policy quickly lead to satisfactory results. From 1881 to 1887 over 6,000 miles of line were added to the Indian railway system, the annual average of completed mileage being greater than had ever been exhibited before. For natural and obvious reasons that ratio of progress could not be maintained for long. But the financial difficulties of the Government had by 1889-90 become so serious that it seemed no longer possible to grant sterling guarantees. Nevertheless in 1892 the Secretary of State greatly to everybody's astonishment sanctioned the Assam-Bengal line, which was not urgently wanted, under a sterling guarantee of 3 1-2 per cent. on the capital of the company during construction and of three per cent. thereafter until the expiration of the contract.

Another attempt was made to attract capital on a rupee basis for the building of branch lines in 1896 but the new terms had hardly begun to attract the intention of investors when Government launched out into a huge scheme of railway extension. It proposed to become mainly responsible for an annual expenditure of six millions sterling for three years, while at the same time the Burma Railway Company was floated with a sterling guarantee. But the famine and the financial pressure arising therefrom have considerably interfered with that extensive scheme and works in progress have had to be brought to a standstill. The railways now in existence in India as the result of half a century's work represent one mile of line for every fifteen thousand inhabitants. In Japan progress has been much more rapid; in twenty-five years that country has carried out a system representing one mile for every seven thousand people. While there have been striking changes and frequent vacillations in railway policy in India Mr. Bell justly gives the Government credit for unusual courage and persistence in having done so much in the face of embarrassments which might well have daunted others. At the same time he suggests the question whether the policy pursued of recent years has been the one best adapted to meet the needs of the country. Indian railways return on an average five per cent. on their capital, and there is thus ample evidence that they offer an exceptional field for profitable investment. He believes that only by an unrestricted flow of private capital to India can new and vigorous life be introduced into railway enterprise in this country; and that unrestricted flow of capital, he declares, can only be secured by the State ceasing to be concerned in the administration of the lines. The existence of the Railway Department of Government is, he considers, a standing impediment to a proper encouragement of private enterprise. As the railway system throughout India has become so extensive the activities of the Department should now be reduced "to the extent of providing only for the control and inspection of railways," and while there should be no departure from the policy that all the lines should become public property, they should in future be constructed by and leased to companies for working. While however Government should leave the actual management to the companies who are able to perform that office in the most efficient and economical way that management should not become too centralised. The railways are at present mainly under the direction of fourteen large administrations, but Mr. Bell offers good reasons for thinking that large systems are bad in India. The tribute which the climate exacts of men in this country makes it impossible that a large system can be supervised in the way it can be controlled in Great Britain or America. Mr. Bell, therefore, considers that a system of fifteen hundred miles should be the limit to be entrusted to one administration. In this way wastages, loss of traffic and peculations which may not be readily detected in a larger system would be quickly received.

THE terrible shipping disaster which occurred recently in New York harbour, when hundreds of people were slowly roasted alive through not being able to escape from the cabins, has given rise to a discussion as to the advisability of enlarging the port hole to sufficient dimensions to permit a human being to pass through. The occurrence was certainly one of the most horrible catastrophes that has ever occurred, but it must be remembered there were special circumstances attached to it which are never likely to occur again. The ships were lying close to the wharves, on which was stored a vast quantity of inflammable material, the ignition of which was one of the chief factors to bring about the dire results. The ill-fated ships were crowded with sight-seers, and being in harbour it is more than probable many of the officers were on shore, whereas their presence might have lessened the panic. These details must be recollected, and while everybody is filled with deepest sympathy at the unfortunate wretches who could see safety and yet were unable to reach the shore or water, many issues must be borne in mind in considering the enlargement of the scuttles in ships. Their primary object is to admit light and air, and not to provide a means of exit from the cabin. If a fire occurs on a vessel at sea the outbreak is in the hold, and no passenger steamer would carry cargo which would become enveloped in flames in a few minutes. Passengers would have ample time to get on deck by the ordinary companions, even if they had not time to bring up their baggage from their cabins, but it more likely, in an extreme case, that their effects would be lost not because of want of time to collect it, but because all the boat space would be required for passengers and provisions. If the portholes were widened to the extent of three inches each, in a large vessel this would mean a tremendous weakening of the sides of the ship, besides which there would be increased likelihood of heavy seas smashing the glass ports. Moreover, if the apertures were large enough to admit of the egress of a man's body there is a great possibility that persons would fall overboard, especially as regards children; and in harbour robberies would inevitably take place. Whatever it may be thought advisable to adopt in regard to the Atlantic liners a widened port on Indian mail steamers has many objections. Europeans living in this country frequently get sunstroke, an illness which often affects the sanity of the patient. Such a one returning to England would certainly need for his own preservation the port of his cabin closed, a circumstance which would prove not only uncomfortable and detrimental to his own health, but also to the unfortunate people sharing his compartment. The subject will doubtless engage the attention of shipbuilders, and if ports can be widened without endangering the safety of the ship—for this is the prime consideration—some improvement may be devised.

DURING the past three weeks there has been a decrease in the number of relief workers in Bombay Presidency of about 400,000, a large proportion of whom are cultivators, and almost all the remainder are doubtless connected in other ways with the soil. The weather continues to be favourable for agricultural operations, and everything promises for an excellent harvest. On the whole famine conditions are abating, though in parts the people are in great distress. The demand for private labour is improving, but until harvest-time and the cultivator is to a slight extent re-established agricultural labourers will not have a prosperous time. The general health is improving, and cholera, although everywhere prevalent, is diminishing in virulence. This is noticeable in Guzerat, where conditions have been worst. The mortality in this Province during the first six months of the year was terrible. In Amedabad gradually it rose from 6,745 to 9,846 in April, touching the highest point in May when cholera broke out and swept off 22,111 people. In Panch Mahals the mortality was 3,003 in January, and as in Ahmedabad it was at maximum in May when 14,605 deaths occurred. A similar state of events happened in Kaira, Broach and Surat, the highest monthly mortality being 18,381, 8,479, and 9,190 respectively. The districts of Bijapur and Dharwar lack sufficient rain, which is retarding cotton sowing. In Madras the standing crops are generally fair to good, but need rain in the Deccan, Central District and Carnatic. Prices have a tendency to fall in Bengal where more rain is wanted for the transplantation of winter rice. In the North-Western Provinces prospects of the late rice crop in Benares and Jaunpur are bad, the season for transplanting having passed with very little transplanted. The condition of both people and cattle in the Punjab are improving; prospects of standing crops are generally reported good except in the alluvial circle of Jullunder and in the submontane and sandy tracts of Dera Ismail Khan, where it is below average to average. Good rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, and a break during last week has been beneficial to standing crops. Parts of the Raipur district need more rain, and it is in this tract which of all the districts in the Central Provinces is most affected. In Nagpur and Nimar there are 20,847 and 7,190 persons in receipt of weaver relief, and no less than 80,321 people were relieved at their homes in return for work. In Assam plucking and manufacture of tea, reaping of early rice, and cutting of jute are in progress, and although prospects have slightly improved in Mysore and Coorg prices show a tendency to advance. Sowings are almost complete in Berar, and in both Hyderabad and the latter district standing crops are in good condition. There is a general improvement in Rajputana, where a decrease of nearly 40,000 on relief has occurred during the week. Insufficient rain in Gwalior and parts of Dhar is causing some anxiety, but other parts of Central India are satisfactory. The total number on relief is 4,876,152, showing a decrease on the week of 415,121.

FURTHER letters have been received from C. M. S. missionaries in the Bhil country which has suffered so terribly from famine. They are from Kherwara on the Rajputana side of the tract, in which the mission is working and bring information up to the 26th August. They say that the position is greatly improved and there is every prospect now of splendid crops, but the people are still dying from sufferings they went through and distribution of food must be continued for another month or six weeks. On the 26th August another convey bringing grain from Odeypore by road for distribution by the missionaries at Kherwara was attacked by starving Bhils and a fight ensued in which twelve men were killed. The Rev. A. Outram and his devoted wife, who have been working at Kherwara throughout, have now both broken down from overwork and are being sent home. Dr. Browne also is ill.

A NUMBER of memorials continue to reach the Viceroy on the subject of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

THE Secretary of State's permission has been asked to charter a steamer and send home 922 time expired soldiers and invalids, 66 women, and 108 children.

IN consequence of heavy rains the line between Nagri and Warora, on the Wardha Coal State Railway, which is worked by the G. I. P. Railway, has been breached and all goods traffic has been stopped on that line.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay on Wednesday, after a protracted discussion abolished the oral test in languages for the previous and intermediate examinations but introduced it for the languages compulsory at the final examination for the degree of B. A.

WE understand that it is intended to nominate Mr. K. D. Naegaumwalla for election to the seat of the syndic in science shortly to fall vacant by the departure of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan from Bombay.

OWING to some cases of cholera having occurred in outlying quarters, Karachi city has been put out of bounds for all troops in the garrison.

MRS. PASCAL, wife of the Sub-divisional Officer, Nyaunglebin was, while out walking with her husband on Saturday, bitten by a Russell's viper, and died the same day.

THERE were 11 fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Sunday and the same number of deaths from that cause, but occurring on different dates, were also recorded. The total mortality was 62.

THE Government of India have applied for the approval of the India Office as regards the chartering of two steamers to convey Home 922 time-expired men and invalids, 66 women and 108 children. The dates of sailing will be notified later.

THE following addition is made to the List published as a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary on 23rd May 1899, of gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees;—Examiners of Public Works Accounts, Classes I, II and III.

THE recent heavy rain at Ferozepore caused floods which threatened disaster to the city that was averted only by the prompt action of the local staff in cutting the Ludhiana and city roads even with the flood. The water thus eased off. The cantonments were threatened and part of the city got under water and several houses collapsed, but fortunately no lives were lost. At Maler Kotla also the city was partly under water and houses fell, but no lives were lost.

THE "Madras Mail" announces the death at Tellicherry on Saturday, as the result of a fall from an upstair window, during a fit of somnambulism, of Mr. A Thompson, C.S., District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar. Our Malabar correspondent states that Mr. Thompson had only returned to Tellicherry from furlough a few days previously, and was to have resumed charge from Mr. Vaughan on Saturday. On Friday night he went to bed in an upstair room in Mr. Vaughan's house, where he was staying. At 4 a.m., a tame deer in the garden began to bark, and when somebody went to see what was the matter, he found Mr. Thompson on the ground. Medical assistance was soon obtained, and it was found that Mr. Thompson had seriously injured his spine, and now he has succumbed. Our correspondent adds that when Mr. Thompson lived in this house some years ago he met with a similar accident. The deceased joined the Service on the 24th August, 1876, and had put in just over 20 years of actual service. He was appointed District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar in June, 1891.

THE Turkish Embassy has received the following telegram from Constantinople with reference to the recent tenders by Herr Krupp and Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., for the re-armament of the Turkish Navy:—"The Porte states emphatically that there is no truth whatever in the report that the Sultan compelled the Technical Commission of Armaments to decide in favour of Herr Krupp, and that indignation was expressed in Ottoman official circles thereby." The Sultan has issued an Irade ordering the Ministry of Marine to negotiate for the construction of six cruisers at the Germania Works at Kiel. This decision has been taken now that Admiral Ahmed Pacha has returned from his journey to the European and American shipyards.

IT is stated that lately an officer was engaged in unpacking a parcel of garments sent to Africa for the benefit of our forces engaged there. Some of these proved weirdly inappropriate enough, but the climax was reached when the officer came upon a parcel of flannel petticoats! Feeling certain that the garments had been intended for some English charitable institution, and had been sent to Africa by mistake, the officer laid them aside to be returned, when his eye was caught by a label attached to one of the petticoats, on which was inscribed in a shaky female hand—"For the poor Highlanders!" This latest idea of improving the garb of these gallant warriors beats even the suggestion of Mr. Anstey's famous Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B. A., who has left on record his opinion that it would be "greatly improved by the addition of some knee-caps!"

AT the scene of the Roman bastion discovery at the rear of St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, a nimble, artistic-looking gentleman of small proportions, armed with a camera, appeared. He took advantage of the temporary absence of a workman (who had gone to procure a deeper ladder than that he was using) to descend, in quite an unauthorised way, the deep trench that had been cut to unearth the Roman bastion, and was found, on the workman's return, engaged in his dark work. A demand for credentials met with no response, and he could not even gratify a condition of release offered in the shape of a mild request for beer. After about 20 minutes' agonised imprisonment in the dismal hole, the enterprising snapshotter was allowed to depart by the fresh ladder, the other having been withdrawn. It is understood that a large and most perfect section of the old Roman wall, about 9 feet in height by 9 feet in width, has been discovered within the limits of the Old Bailey Session House.

SEXTUS JULIUS FRONTINUS, who was Water Commissioner to the City of Rome in A. D. 97, wrote a book which has recently been translated, and has been reviewed in "Engineering." In this book the author tells how people endeavoured to obtain water by fraud, and his method of remedying this theft. Again, the reader is shown the existence of "rings, not unlike some of those of the most recent modern civilisation. Political bosses and heelers, wards politicians and all the modern improvements flourished in those days with the most brazen effrontery, until one could almost imagine that the Tweed ring were familiar with the actions of their Roman prototypes. The falsifying of pay rolls and the using of public servants on a very large scale for private enterprises, while carrying them on the public rolls, is another ancient phase of modern political economy. The methods for acquiring and combining streams for a public water supply, and the various reasons why certain routes were chosen and others cast aside, are all given at length and in the clearest manner. The book also contains photographs of pipes, catch basin, bath tubs, water coolers, and plug cocks, together with a chapter on the best method of measuring water, and Frontinus's method of establishing his unit of measurement. The pipes of lead and elbows of bronze are also shown, and the difficulties Frontinus had to contend with in the distribution of the water.

QUEEN MARGHERITA (says a correspondent) was always smiling and animated on her Gressoney Sundays, when she held a sort of informal reception outside the church door, just before she went back to the Villa Piccos: but, the day that the King came, she beamed with happiness. A cold critic has said that the fault of Queen Margherita's manner was that it lacked statoliness. It is nothing that she can be stately at Court functions according to this critic, when she was so exuberant, so restlessly animated, on informal occasions. On that Sunday the Queen was simply bubbling over with enjoyment. She presented many of her valley acquaintances to the King. To an English visitor she said: "He has not been here for forty years. And then he was a boy!" The Queen pronounced the word Irish fashion—"bhoy." I mentioned her little speech to one of his Majesty's Generals afterwards, and was slightly snubbed. "Our Queen has often had to teach the proper pronunciation of English words to English people!" said this loyal servant of the House of Savoy. Alas! poor Queen! She can no longer look lovingly and joyously, as she then did, at that one-time "bhoy!" There will be no more reproaches for her sprightly, over-sunny animation!

SCHLUCHT—where Lord Salisbury has gone by medical advice—is one of the passes from France to Germany. It crosses the mountains at a height of 4,100 feet, and lies between the summits of Le Tanet and Hobeneck. The latter, rising to 4,480 feet, is the second highest point in the range, and from its summit many lovely and extensive views are to be had right across the Rhine Valley to the Black Forest; southward, to the Jurss and the Alps; and, eastward, over the whole range of the French Vosges. The entire district is full of the attractions supplied by verdant, valleys, rushing mountain torrents and falls, rugged gorges and mountain-sides, hidden tarns high up in the mountains, and many lakes of considerable size, on which many of the towns are placed. The Hotel de la Schlucht is just on the French side of the picturesque pass. It cannot be reached by rail, the nearest stations being Gerardmer on the west, and Munster on the east. From the German side of the pass the road runs in tortuous curves round the mountain side, and descends rapidly to Munster, with many beautiful views over the rocky and wooded Munsterthal. Both on the French and German side (the range runs north and south) many branch railways run right up the picturesque river-valleys into the very heart of the mountains.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

THE SOUTHERN VICEROYS TO BE DEGRADED.

THE FIGHTING ROUND TIENTSIN.

IMPERIAL EDICT IN CHINA.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING INCREASING IN CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Empress-Dowager is at Taiyunfu, where fifty foreign missionaries have been massacred in the Governor's Yamen.

The Empress-Dowager has ordered an investigation into the conduct of the Southern Viceroys for making a compact with the Foreign Consuls.

The degradation of these Viceroys is probable.

General Chaffee in a despatch from Tientsin reports that hostilities have ended with the exception of sniping.

The railway to Peking will not be repaired before the river freezes.

The date of the message, stating Russians had entered the Imperial Palace, was erroneously given as Peking, 28th. The latest date from Peking is the 25th reporting a naval casualty.

An Imperial Edict, dated from Taiyuenfu, has been issued appointing as peace commissioners Li-Hung-Chang, Yanglu, Ching and Hsutung.

The Commission is radically anti-foreignists in its composition.

The request of Li-Hung-Chang for the appointment of the Southern Viceroys on the commission was ignored.

The anti-foreign feeling is increasing in the Southern Provinces of China, and a tremendous conflagration is expected within a month.

The German and American communities at Shanghai have protested against the evacuation of Peking.

Suspicion is expressed that Li-Hung-Chang has offered Russia the whole of Manchuria.

The troops on the transport Formosa will land at Shanghai to-day.

The Germans are landing 450 men there.

All sailings of troops from Calcutta and Madras for China have been stopped with effect from the 3rd instant. This order affects two squadrons of Jodhpur Lancers, Alwar Rifles, Maler Kotla Sappers and a wing of the 28th Madras Infantry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Up to the present there have been sixteen cases of plague at Glasgow and 103 contacts have been isolated.

TENDERS INVITED FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders are invited on the 11th instant for £1,500,000 of India Bills in amounts of £1,000, £5,000 and £10,000 to replace a like amount payable on the 25th instant.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

Ten events were contested to-day, chief among them being Physical Drill Bayonet Exercise and Fencing and Sabres. The latter two were open to officers. Entries were very few amongst Officers, only five names figured on the list of fencing with foils and two scratched, The competition, therefore, lost much of its interest. Lieutenant Ready, Welsh Regiment, carried off the prize, others being Lieutenant Sitwell, R G. A., and Major Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers. In Sabres three officers competed; Lieutenant Royan, Essex Regiment, won the first prize, Lieutenant Ready, Welsh Regiment, the second, and Lieutenant Sitwell, third. In the same event for Native Officers five competed, Subedar Major Rupsing, Sappers and Miners, won the prize, the other competitors being Jamedar Mahomed, Sappers and Miners, Subedar Hambir Rao Numbulkar, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Jemadar Mirza Abbas Beg, 17th Bombay Infantry. In Physical Drill for Natives only three teams entered. The drill was gone through without the aid of music, the men having to judge their own times. The various evolutions of the drill were watched with close attention, and won by the 28th Bombay Pioneers. They were awarded the prize of Rs. 100. The 16th and 17th Infantry also competed. Amongst British troops four teams competed, namely, the Norfolks, the Royal Scots, the Welsh Regiment and the Shropshires. The Royal Scots were the winners and were awarded the prize of Rs. 200. The Norfolk Regiment gained the second honor. In Bayonet Exercise the same regiment competed; the Norfolk Regiment carried the prize of Rs. 200, the Royal Scots, the second; the Welsh Regiment, 3rd; and the Shropshires fourth. Amongst Native Troops for the same competition the 28th Bombay Pioneers again proved the winners and carried off Rs. 100. The 16th Bombay Infantry and the 17th Bombay Infantry also competed. In the Victoria Cross Race eleven competed. The competitors were required to jump over fences. Sergt. Howard, E Baty, was first, Corporal Marshall, 22nd Field Battery, second, and Driver Powell, 16th Field Battery, third. In the Tug-of-War the first ties were pulled off with the following results:—The 28th Pioneers beat the 17th Bombay Infantry. The final now lies between the 1st Bombay Lancers and the Pioneers. In the same event for British seven teams competed. The Royal Garrison Artillery beat the Welsh Regiment, the Royal Scots beat the Buffs, and the Norfolks beat the Royal Irish Regiment; the Shropshires drew a bye.

The following telegram with reference to the tea crop in the various districts has been despatched by the General Committee in Calcutta to London:—Assam: the out-turn last month was about normal and immediate prospects are good. In Nowgong the immediate prospects are fair, the rainfall for the month is very deficient. In Cachar the outturn last month was poor, and the rainfall for the month very deficient; immediate prospects are fair. In Sylhet the outturn last month was about normal and immediate prospects are fair.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER'S ADVANCE CHECKED BY BOTHA.

MORE TRAIN WRECKING.

THE GARRISON OF LADYBRAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Lord Roberts has sent a column to assist General Buller who is advancing on Lydenburg and found Botha strongly posted with big guns.

General Buller is unable to turn the position.

The Boers have derailed a train on the Pietersburg line.

Some of the West Ridings who were in the train got injured.

The garrison of Ladybrand numbers 150. They have no large guns.

Their assailants number 2,000 to 3,000 men and have ten guns.

Two assaults have been made by the Boers which were repulsed.

General Plumer again engaged the enemy on the 2nd instant and captured 24 prisoners, besides a great quantity of stock and food-stuffs.

The Boers have appeared at Thabanchu.

General Bruce Hamilton left Bloemfontein to meet them and engaged them near the Waterworks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram:—

A London telegram just received here gives the rather surprising and disappointing intelligence that Commandant Botha, with that quick mobility and boldness of dash which mark all the movements of the Boer chiefs, has again eluded all the British Generals who were after him and turned up with 2,000 men on Sunday last near Lydenburg, and gave General Buller battle during the whole of that day. Botha seized the pass from which it does not appear he has been dislodged and rained shells on the British from dawn to dusk. General Buller reports that there are only a few casualties on our side.

On Monday after receiving intelligence of General Buller's predicament, Lord Roberts at once despatched a strong relieving column to his assistance. DeWet is still at large.

DEATH IN LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

A telegram from Sir Alfred Milner, forwarded by the Governor of Ceylon, dated 30th August, reports that No. 132 Corporal McLaine, Lumsden's Horse, died of pneumonia, at Pretoria, on the 29th August.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The following is the latest news of cholera in Kashmir:—Jammu province reports 47 new cases and 31 deaths from 27th to 30th August. In Kashmir excluding Srinagar, 470 cases with 210 deaths between the 19th August and 2nd September, in Srinagar 18 cases and 10 deaths.

PLAGUE REPORTS.

A slight further increase is reported in plague, the deaths this week having numbered 691, of this total Mysore reports 308, Hyderabad 4, Calcutta 85, Bengal Districts 11, Madras Presidency 7, Bombay City 49, and Bombay Districts 227.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Hewett, 1st Royal West Kents, has been selected for the appointment of Professor, Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Colonel Camaunsell, R.A.M.C., retires on the 24th instant under the age of limit.

A further step has been taken in the direction of increasing the practical nature of musketry instruction in British Regiments, the shooting in the new course being declared equivalent for the purposes of the earning of grants to that in individual target practice and the allotment of prize-money being left to the discretion of officers commanding.

Colonel Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry, has been granted extension of his command to 7th February, 1902.

Tents to the value of Rs. 4,500 have been sent from India to Ceylon for the Boer prisoners.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the appointment of Lord Ampthill as Governor of Madras in succession to Sir A. E Havelock, who retires in December next.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports was held yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, in favourable weather, and was a success. The events were interesting and well contested. The following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING—In half sections abreast.

HORSES.

Mr F A Reddie, Mr H E E Proctor 1
Mr Hough S Symons, Mr Ballantyne 2

PONIES.

Captain W C Paleologus, Captain H E Browne 1
Mr P G De Saone, Mr Ballantyne 2

POST BALL AND BUCKET RACE—No points were awarded.

WHISTLING COON STAKES—Ladies' nomination.

Mr Dalgleish, nominated by Mrs Young 1
Capt H E Browne, nominated by Miss Reynolds 2

PONY SCURRY (Distance Handicap).

Mr Geddes 1
Mr Anderson 2
Captain Bolleau 3

WHIPPET STAKES—Ran in two heats. The Dogs were held at the starting flag whilst owners remained at the winning flag and whistled for their pets.

First Heat.

Mr McLaughlin 1
Mr Service 2

Second Heat.

Mrs Duff 1
Mrs Sugden 2

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following Rugby Football Match will be played this evening, on the Oval, at 5-15 o'clock:—

SCOTLAND (Colours).		vs		THE WORLD (Whites).
N W Kemp		back		A N Other
C M Ross				D F Vines
H Balderston		3-4		W H Coal
W Forbes Skene				V Bromley
H Armstrong				Gunner Corp
I Sorymgeour		1-2		W G Tucker
W J Reid				H E M Turner
W Ferrier				T D Moore
P R Cadell				M S Thornton
P J Arnott				H E Browne
J R Boyes		forwards		J E P White
A D Shanks				H B Mayne
G Stoddert				C Harman
N Innesiker				G E Thomas
A Graham Simpson				H Morland

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE INCREASE IN PRICES.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKES.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

There is every appearance of our having fallen upon a period, more or less prolonged, of dear commodities and enhanced cost of living all round. Everything appears to be rising in value where everything has not already risen. Much has been made on the rise in the cost of coal, but that is only one of the most prominent details of a general movement, which seems to be spreading pretty nearly all over the world. A recent calculation has been made by one of the leading officials of one of the most important railway systems of the United States, which shows that in that country, for stores and supplies of all kinds, the prices paid in 1900 have been from 30 to 160 per cent. higher than those paid in the year 1897. These figures apply, not to half-a-dozen commodities, but to more than a hundred, mostly in the form of different descriptions of metal, oils, varnishes, brushes, timber, and all the ordinary stores consumed by a great railroad system. This is only a typical case. The same thing has happened in every European country. The effect of the movement on the value of railway property has been so marked as to be almost disastrous. The fall of Stock Exchange quotations has been almost as serious as if there had been a great commercial crisis, which, indeed, the present situation almost amounts to. No doubt railway property will recover by and by, and perhaps very soon; but the same tendency has been apparent in other descriptions of property, except those industrial interests that have been favourably affected by the rise of prices. Agricultural property, for example, has been considerably affected by the new economic "regime," because agriculturists have to pay a good deal more for the implements and stores which they must have; and the properties that are of a more strictly municipal character, such as gas-works, water-works, &c., are affected both because of the higher prices paid for stores and fuel and because of the difficulty of making accurate forecasts as to the future. The cost of living is, moreover, greatly influenced by other considerations—in this country more especially by the taxation consequent upon the war, but in nearly all other countries, as well as in our own, by the enormous increase of expenditure upon armaments of all kinds. It is to be feared that, so far as the economic situation is affected by the latter influence, we are not likely to find matters mend. Not only have the Great Powers apparently found it necessary to increase the volume of their armaments, but the cost of armaments, relatively to volume, tends to become more costly year by year. It looks, also, as if we would have to face a permanent and perhaps considerable increase in the cost of breadstuffs, not only because the more virgin territories whence the chief supply of cereals has been drawn for many years past are every year becoming more exhausted, but because agriculturists cannot afford to sell at the old prices and at the same time support the increased burdens laid upon them in every direction.

All this means one of the most important changes that have ever taken place in the history of prices in this country. A few years ago—indeed, up to the year 1895—we were threatened with a permanent reign and range of cheap prices, which was calculated to reduce profits to an unheard-of minimum, and to benefit all consumers at the cost of all producers. This condition of things lasted, with occasional intervals of brighter prospects, for about twenty years. The unexampled boom of 1873-74 was followed by a depression of the most acute character which lasted up to the year 1879, and during this period all commodities fell greatly in value, many of them to low-water mark. Since then the tendency of modern processes of manufacture and economic conditions generally has been to still further reduce the prices of commodities. This movement found its most pronounced development in the United States, where in the course of a few years both agricultural and manufactured articles—and mineral products as well—were all reduced by nearly or even more than one-half. The effect on European market, is a matter of recent history. What, then, is to be the record of the future? Is the boom of 1898-1900 to be followed, like that of 1873-4, by prolonged stagnation and ruinously low prices all round, culminating in a serious contraction of commerce and manufactures, or are prices to be kept up to a higher level than that of the last quarter of a century? Have the conditions that make for cheap production lost their potency and influence? It would be easy to argue that over a large area of industrial operations they have largely done so. It is, for example, hardly likely that coal will ever again fall to the ruinously low level of prices that prevailed from 1891 to 1895, not because it may not be possible to produce it as cheaply for a number of years to come, but because there has for some time past been a growing feeling that coal is a valuable commodity which, in view of its limited extent and duration, will improve by keeping, and coal owners will indeed be foolish if they permit unrestrained competition again to rob them of the fruits of their hazardous investment in a laborious and difficult form of industry. Nor is it at all certain that we shall again see the same low level of agricultural products, nor could such a low level possibly recur under many existing conditions without spelling worse disaster to those who depend on agriculture than they did before.

Moreover, it is by no means certain that the community as a whole is benefited by the "reign of cheap." Low prices are, of course, not necessarily a function of low wages, but the two things as a rule go hand-in-hand unless where there are such exceptional natural advantages as to admit of low production consistently with high rates of remuneration. There is, however, another side to the question. The area of industrial operations in every direction tends to increase much more rapidly than population. The total output of breadstuffs, coal, iron and steel, oils, and other commodities per head of the population is much greater to-day than it was fifty, twenty, or even ten years ago. This ordinarily means an increase in the liability to cut-throat competition when the supply is overtaken by the demand. Twenty-five years ago, for example, the exports of England in coal and iron were not affected in any appreciable degree, nor likely to be affected, by the trend and conditions of industrial affairs in Germany, the United States, France, or even Belgium. To-day all these countries are prepared to enter into competition with us if prices are such as to tempt them to do so; and one, at least, of them could practically swamp us with its vast resources if the home demand fell very far behind the capacity of production. This increase of productive resources throughout the world is one of the surest possible guarantees for reasonable prices being maintained, because there cannot, in the nature of the case, be anything like a monopoly where supplies can be drawn from a large area extending over many different countries. While, therefore, we may not again see prices in our own country so low as they have been, it does not follow that they may not be as low elsewhere; and if they fall permanently below our own range in other countries, we must aim at accommodating British industrial conditions to such a state of affairs, or pay the usual penalty of being unable to compete. On the whole, it hardly seems probable that other countries will in the long run allow prices of commodities in our own to be kept at inordinate figures, although it is equally probable that we must prepare ourselves for having to pay more for the majority of the commodities we buy than the prices of a few years ago.

The delay in the presentation of the Argentine Budget is explained as having been due to the difficulty encountered by the Minister of Finance, Dr. Berduc, in inducing his colleagues in the Cabinet to reduce the estimates for the expenditure of their respective departments during next year. Dr. Berduc, we are told, is firmly resolved to present a balanced Budget, but this cannot be done if the expenditure proposed be sanctioned by the Cabinet. It was reported that the difference of opinion on this point between the Ministers of Finance and Public Works had reached a crisis, and that the resignation of one of them was probable. Dr. Civit, during his tour in the north, was very liberal in his promises respecting the execution of public works in various provinces, as already reported. It is admitted that the works in question are needed, but they would entail a large expenditure for which no funds are available without further taxation, or a loan, both of which are strongly opposed by Dr. Berduc. The Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, it is added, had presented to the Provincial Legislature an estimate of revenue and expenditure for next year, which showed a surplus of 336,208 dols. This surplus is, however, dependent upon the Legislature's refraining from launching out into additional expenditure on the strength of the announcement of an overflowing Treasury. It was reported in Rosario that the Central Argentine Railway Company was in treat for the purchase of the West Santa Fe Railway, and negotiations for the amalgamation of two city tramway companies, the Grand National and the New, were in progress. The amount received for Customs duties to date, reduced to gold, was 20,303,000 dols. or nearly 450,000 dols. less than at the same date last year.

The mid-monthly statistics of copper show a very considerable improvement on the fortnight. The visible supply is now 32,460 tons against 28,913 tons a fortnight ago, and 28,044 tons in the middle of July. The increase of 3,547 tons since the 31st ult., as Messrs. Lewis Lazarus and Sons point out, is larger than was anticipated, though it was known that the arrivals of Boleo ore and full charters from Chili would swell the figures considerably. The consumer will appreciate the improvement, though so far it has brought no easing off in the price. In fact, notwithstanding the increase, standard copper at £74 shows a rise of £1 on the two weeks. It remains to be seen, too, whether the improvement is sustained, for we have been told to look for decreased shipments from the United States during the remaining months of the year. In the two weeks 6,628 tons have been received from this source against 12,054 tons for all July, and 17,886 tons for the month of June. The total of supplies from all quarters has been 12,915 tons, while the deliveries have not exceeded 9,368 tons. For the first time since August last there have been no withdrawals of standard copper from those for shipment to America.

Apparently the Great Eastern directors do not see their way to any considerable concessions in the matter of wages at the present time. Sooner or later they will have to come, but with dividends reduced, and the probability of another substantial reduction next January, the times are not propitious for increased outlay. The servants of the Great Eastern will probably have to wait a year or two. Meanwhile, the question is whether they are going on strike. The Brighton servants have also formulated demands for higher wages. The Taff Vale and Great Western are said to be following suit. Mr. Bell is evidently determined to justify his existence and that of his trade union. He could not have chosen a better time to alienate public sympathy. With expenditure increasing all round, and dividends falling, the public are not likely to argue that the railway companies can afford to make immediate concession of any magnitude. The question of the eight-hours day is being pushed for all it is worth. Certainly it is well for Mr. Bell to make himself a general nuisance while he is about it. A strike on two or three systems at once would deplete the funds of the union and give assurances of peace for some time to come. The trade of the country would be dislocated, but what does that signify? However, if these constantly recurring labour disputes press their notice on the trading classes we shall soon find an outcry for the nationalization of railways, or an official board of conciliation. The North Western chairman condemns a profit sharing scheme as impracticable, and so, perhaps, it is. But the labour problem is becoming more and more pressing. Coming so soon after the other troubles of railway proprietors, however, this present outbreak of the trade union is a little too much.

Last week's returns of the clearances of silk through the Lyon's Conditioning-house give a total of 101,581 kilos., as against 100,194 kilos, for the preceding week. The total is lower than in any of the five preceding years, excepting 1897, a result mainly brought about by the diminution in the quantity of raws cleared, while, though they have less effect on the general total, the figures in the class of organsins are lower than for any of the previous five years. Very little change is reported in the state of the market. Users continue reserved, only buying under the pressure of positive requirements, and these seem to be small. There is every sign that this dulness may continue for some little time. Business in fabrics is confined to the execution of previous contracts, pending the receipt of orders for goods for the spring season, though it is affirmed that on improvement in the Parisian retail trade is observable. The greater part of the Lyons business in the material has been in fine French, Italian, Syrian, and Broussa raws for weaving. Organsins and trames are accumulating in the warehouses. There has, in fact, been little demand for throwns other than organsins and trames from Canton and Japan. The murder of the King of Italy has a very depressing effect on the Italian markets so that even less business than recently has been done there during the last few days.

LOSS OF THE S. S. INDRA.

FEARED LOSS OF LIFE.

Telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 1st September says:—"British steamer Indra wrecked about 28 miles S. S. West Guardafui, 20th August last. Officers, crew, took to the boats. Two boats, with master, officers, men, in all thirty, picked up by steamer Barbara, 22nd August last. One boat, with 2 officers, 38 men, not found; sent R. I. M. S. Minto, in search on 25th. Returned to-day without finding missing boat."

The British steamer Indra, of 3,923 tons, Captain F. L. Burkill, which is reported to have been wrecked about 28 miles south-west of Guardafui on the 20th ultimo, was bound to United States from Tasareang, having left that port on the 23rd July last. It appears that when the vessel was wrecked the crew took to the boats, two boats with master, officers, and men, in all thirty, were picked up by the passing steamer Barbara on the 22nd August. The Barbara was homeward bound from Java, which port she left on the 31st July. One boat with two officers, and 38 men not found. The matter having been reported to the Resident at Aden, he at once despatched the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Minto in search of the missing boat on the 25th August last, but the Minto had to return to Aden without finding the missing boat on the 1st instant. Commanders of vessels proceeding to Aden from Bombay are requested to keep a lookout for the missing boat. Any incoming steamer bringing the news of the missing boat should report the same to the Director, Royal Indian Marine. The Indra was a steel screw steamer of 100 A-1 class and her length being 6430 feet, breath 51 feet 3 inches, depth 30 feet 8 inches. She was built in February 1897 by Messrs. C. Connell and Co. of Glasgow, and belonging to the Indra S. S. Company, Limited, of Liverpool.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, when there were also present:—Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. G. Lund, James MacDonald, H. Kennedy, K.N. Wadia, Fazulbhoy Visram, and Soondernath D. Khote, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

THE BICYCLE TAX.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the employment of three inspectors on a salary of Rs. 30 and Rs. 5 conveyance allowance per mensem and one head office clerk on a monthly salary of Rs. 25, which he deemed necessary to carry out the Committee's suggestions in regard to the tax on bicycles and tricycles.

The necessary sanction for the estimated expenditure of Rs. 780 to be met from surplus cash balance was accorded.

DIETS FOR THE PLAGUE PATIENTS.

The Chief Accountant reported that Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Dubash's bill for diets, &c., supplied to the Arthur Road Hospital during July last aggregated Rs. 1,207-5-9. The memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding the above report was recorded.

The Committee after transacting some other work adjourned.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangier Hall, Mr. Giles presiding.

ORAL EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad had given notice of the following motion with a view to the abolition of the viva voce examination in languages at the Intermediate and Previous Examinations and of introducing it in the compulsory languages at the B. A. Examination:—

That as recommended by the Syndicate, (i) in Regulations 14 and 22, pp. 45-46 of the Calendar for 1899-1900, the following sentence be omitted:—"In each language, English as well as the Classical, there will be, besides the written examination, a viva voce examination;" (ii) that in Regulation 15 p. 45, the last sentence, viz. "The candidates will also be examined viva voce in languages," be omitted; (iii) that in 19, Regulation 41, p. 57 of the Calendar, the words "and a viva voce examination" be left out, and (iv) that after the word "examination" in 1'20, p. 48 of the Calendar, the following sentence be inserted:—"In each language, English as well as the Classical, there will be, besides the written examination, a viva voce examination. Mr. Setalvad said the Syndicate had only come to the Senate with these proposals after very careful consideration and after consulting those best entitled to express an opinion on the subject. It had been felt for several years that the oral examinations as at present conducted by the University in English and the classical languages instead of being the real and very desirable test that they were in theory they were really very undesirable in the sense that so much was left to the individual caprice and whims of the examiners. That opinion found vent in Dr. Mackichan addressing a letter to the Syndicate in March 1899 in which he said that in the opinion of many professors the value of the oral examination was inconsiderable and had ceased to be useful or edifying. That letter was circulated among the members of the Senate and Principal Macmillan wrote that he agreed with Dr. Mackichan. The oral examination appeared to him to be a most capricious test in literary examination and should be glad to see it abolished. The Committee then referred the question to the various colleges and by an overwhelming majority they appeared to be in favour of the abolition of the oral test altogether. The Bhownagar College suggested that if abolished in the Previous and Intermediate Examinations the oral should be introduced in the final of the B.A. The Syndicate framed proposals in accordance with the suggestion of the Bhownagar College and when they were sent round to the Colleges most of them were in favour of the propositions now submitted. Since the oral tests were introduced the numbers of candidates have so increased that it is now almost impossible to carry out the oral examination properly. Notice had been given of various amendments to the proposals of the Syndicate but those of Mr. Shivram Bhandarkar and the Rev. R. Scott were identical in favouring the abolition of the orals altogether.

Principal Macmillan seconded the proposition.

The Rev. R. Scott moved an amendment that the fourth clause of the motion be omitted. He objected to the extension of the oral tests to the advanced students. The oral test was necessary in practical science and in this country it was desirable at certain stages in colleges. The proper place for it therefore was the Matriculation Examination.

Mr. Shivram Bhandarkar withdrew the amendment in his name and seconded that of Mr. Scott.

Principal Macmillan said that when he gave his opinion some time ago in favour of the abolition of the oral the modified proposals had not come forward. These proposals were a compromise by which the orals could be maintained without hardship to the up-country students. It therefore appeared to him reasonable to accept the compromise of Mr. Setalvad. It was not conducive to the best study of a language that a student should be able to go through his whole university course without the possibility of having his knowledge in the language tested by conversation that applied not only to English but to what they called their classical languages for in them French and Persian were included. An oral test was certainly also of no harm in Sanskrit, Latin and the other dead languages.

Mr. J. Nelson Fraser, in supporting the motion, said an oral examination served to expose a certain amount of pretentious knowledge, which existed among candidates for a degree. It was not only intended to be a bug bear to the bad student, but should be an assistance to the good student. Papers did not always afford a test of the way a candidate has studied his subject and the good students ought to have a chance when they had studied a subject thoroughly of showing it by the way they could apply their knowledge to the answering of questions. Examiners were not the enemies of students—(hear, hear)—students had profited far more by oral examinations than they had lost by them. The whole board of examiners ought to see the work of every candidate who came before them.

Mr. Pedraza said it seemed to him a most desirable thing that there should be oral examination in the dead languages. It was a well-known fact that students in Bombay had wonderful memories, and some of the so-called dead languages were very much alive. In regard to Persian he was told some time ago by a Persian Vice Consul that he was disgusted to find that there was a number of students of Bombay University who in spite of their B. A. degree could not speak a word of Persian. Many of the students came from the mofusil and so far as their knowledge of French was concerned they might as well speak Chinese. (Laughter.) They knew the feminine of this and of that but so far as the language was concerned it was very dead to them. (Laughter.) Unless there were an oral examination French with them would become a kind of "pidgin English." (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Pollen who claimed to have a certain amount of experience on this question, because for the last half century he had been an examinee and for the last quarter of a century he had been an examiner, also supported the motion. Professor Tyrell of Dublin University with whom he discussed the question of viva voce examinations expressed his astonishment that any rational man should propose the abolition of the oral test. From his own experience he (Dr. Pollen) said there was no reason whatever why an oral test should be a capricious one. The oral test enabled an examiner to give fair-play to the student who really knew work. He most strongly favoured the retention of the oral test, if possible in all examinations, but he gathered that from some local difficulties it was not possible to supply the necessary staff of examiners to do their duty properly. He therefore favoured the proposal that the test should be retained in the final examination.

The Rev. Mr. Scott's amendment to abolish the oral test entirely was rejected by 27 against 15.

Mr. Rustom Kama in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Chandavarker moved further amendment to abolish the oral test from all languages but English. It was in the following terms:—(1) That in clause (iv) omit the words "each language" and also the words "as well as the Classical." (2) That the following words be added to the said clause (iv): "This provision shall not apply to candidates who have already undergone the viva voce examination at either the Previous or the Intermediate Examination.

Mr. Gokuldas R. Parekh seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. N. Fraser in supporting the amendment said a class of B. A. students when asked about the oral test were not friendly towards it but they said that if it had to be undergone they would prefer it in the secondary languages because the questions in those languages were simpler. If they retained the oral test in English he did not think they need retain it in Latin.

Professor Vellinker urged that the oral test should be retained in all languages.

Mr. Chandavarker's motion was voted upon in two sections. The first portion limiting the oral test to English was rejected. The second portion which Mr. Setalvad said he was prepared to accept was adopted in the following form:—This provision shall not apply to candidates who have already passed either the previous or intermediate examinations with a viva voce test. The clause was then added to the original motion.

Mr. J N Fraser had given notice of an amendment in the following terms:—That in clause (IV) for the words "in each language, English as well as the Classical" be substituted in English on voluntary Subjects."

This led to an extraordinary interlude in the debate.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad rose to a point of order. Mr. Fraser, he said, was disqualified under the rules of the House from moving his amendment as he had already spoken twice in the debate. Further his amendment was out of order in that it referred to a question already decided and the third point was that another member was debarred from moving the proposition except in Mr. Fraser's absence.

The Chairman on one point ruled that Mr. Fraser's amendment was an entirely new proposal and to that extent was in order. On the other two points Mr. Fraser was out of order.

A Member: All that I can say is that this meeting be adjourned for the purpose of taking the legal opinion of the Advocate General on this point before Mr. Fraser is deprived of his right. (Much laughter.)

The Chairman: Well, as far as my limited capacity goes it appears to me that Mr. Fraser's amendment may be moved, but under this Section 55 it appears that Mr. Fraser can't move it. Mr. Fraser would have been in order if after having once spoken he had left the room. (Laughter).

Mr. Covington: Is it not possible for Mr. Fraser to leave the room now?

Several members urged that the matter could be decided by Mr. Frasar withdrawing and somebody also taking up the amendment.

Father Dreckmann thought that course would look rather queer. The meeting could be adjourned and the question then moved in Mr. Fraser's absence.

The Chairman: I really think that Mr. Fraser might be allowed with the grace of this senate to leave the room—(laughter)—and then his motion may be moved.

Mr. Covington then moved the amendment in the name of Mr. Fraser and it was seconded.

Another tangle of procedure arose causing the chairman to remark upon the "extraordinary" rules and in the meantime Mr. Fraser had re-entered and was desirous of speaking. He had to retire and a second time when he essayed to speak had again to be repressed. The amendment was rejected by a large majority.

The original proposition of Mr. Setalvad as amended by the addition of Mr. Chandavarkar's clause was then adopted.

The Senate adjourned till the 21st instant.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

ISSUE OF PREFERENCE SHARES.

We publish below the full text of the speech of Mr. R. Murray, the chief manager of the above Bank, delivered at informal meetings of influential shareholders in Bombay and Madras. The proposal of the directors to issue preference shares carrying 6 per cent. interest per annum was generally agreed to by those present, whilst the proposal to write down the capital of the Bank, was, in both cities, considered unnecessary, seeing that the amount the auditors recommend should be provided for, has not yet been lost to the Bank, and may after all disappear as a shortage in value of securities held, with an improvement in the general conditions of the country, which is happily looked for with confidence, in the coming year. A copy of the speech given below will shortly be addressed to each shareholder in the Company:—

You will no doubt want to know first of all why the directors report and half-yearly statement of accounts are being issued later than usual. The reason is that with a new management and new auditors it has been found necessary to slightly alter the system of closing the half-yearly accounts, as in my opinion, and in the opinion of the auditors the system formerly employed did not accurately check and apportion to their proper accounts the entries "in transitu" on the last day of the half year. These "in transitu" entries have now become more important in consequence of the larger business transacted between our Indian and London Branches. To bring all such entries into line requires about 8 weeks and therefore in future the accounts and directors' report will not be issued before the first or second weeks in February and August. I will next deal with what I believe must still be most prominent in your minds, and that is a feeling of disappointment and even resentment at having, as you consider, been duped into contributing Rs. 15,00,000 of additional capital in 1897, at a premium of 40 per cent. It is not my place to criticise the acts of the past administration of the Bank, but undoubtedly, I should say, you were told that the new capital was required to provide capital for the opening of new Branches, and that the premium would go to swell the Reserve Fund. As a fact, the money could not be devoted to either of these useful purposes, as the capital amount had to be appropriated to release deposits locked up in block loans, and the premium was taken to write off losses. I can only say that I sincerely sympathise with your disappointment, the more so as I was equally disappointed when, and since opening the Calcutta Branch, to find that none of this money was available for my operations. The real position of affairs, as disclosed to you in January last was not known to the Hon'ble Mr. Eardley Norton, and myself until August of last year, and you will therefore appreciate the difficulty we had in arriving at a just estimate of the Banks assets at 31st December, after such a short experience of the large and important properties, in which a large portion of the Banks resources had been embarked. It must be admitted to be difficult to estimate even approximately the value of a Zemindari covering 600 square miles. An estimate may vary every six months according to the nature of the season, or as prosperity or adversity in Indian and Foreign affairs turn the scale. Undoubtedly, although the Bank was professedly a Land Mortgage Bank at the time, the advances were excessive in proportion to the Bank's capital, and were certainly not a fit outlet for the investment of deposits. But the advances were made, and we have now to unmake them. The same remarks apply to the Bank's holdings of the Debentures, preference, and ordinary shares of the Sugar Company. The latter is I believe a prospering concern, but seeing that time is required, and that time carries with it incidental risk, it is a most inconvenient investment. The interest received from these two large concerns has hitherto been very small, but I am glad to inform you that we are now in full possession of the Zemindari, and may expect to realise 4 to 5 per cent from the net revenue, and with the improving prosperity of the Sugar Company, the interest received may be expected to increase. Our heavy holdings of 3 per cent. Government Paper, a legacy bequeathed to the present mangement, are another mill-stone, because that security is not marketable at present, except at a severer sacrifice than we feel justified in incurring. It is you must admit difficult to estimate the value of this and the other securities in an abnormallylow state of the market. I think we had good reason to suppose at the end of last year that we had reached a climax in which, to quote a great French philosopher, "an excess of evil is the beginning of good" but since the beginning of the year political disturbances, including the prolongation of the war in South Africa, and serious troubles in China, have caused a further heavy fall in all securities, a depression prominently marked by the fall in the price of Consols, the price of which, as you are aware, have an influence on the price of all other Government Securities. So much for estimates. If the Bank was making divisible profits the depression which we may be hopeful has now nearly reached its turning point, need not have disturbed us seriously. But owing to our lock-up of capital, and dificient credit, something must be done to increase working capital, and restore public confidence: otherwise, even though there is unusually ample security to pay all deposits in full, depositors may go on withdrawing, and sooner or later the Bank may have to suspend payment, or go into voluntary liquidation. I beg to offer my opinion as a Bank Manager of long experience, that working as we are under present conditions is unsafe. Credit at any rate must be restored. Now I should like to say a few words on the subject of credit, for although I address the sons of a long roll of highly civilised ancestry, by whom the use of credit was recognised centuries before the nations of the West had awakened from barbarism, it is probable that you have not had the time, or the opportunity, to study the theory of credit and to realise what a vast and far-reaching influence it has. I hold in my hand a book called "The Theory of Credit" by Professor H. Dunning Macleod, which is distinctly the most able and exhaustive work extant on this subject. I recommend it to your perusal, and am confident that no one of you will rise from the reading of its pages, without a sense of having learned something which you never knew before. On the fly-leaf of all three volumes the following aphorisms will be found, and it is largely on these that the arguments in the book are based. "There being two kinds of wealth, money and general credit, the greater is credit and we have it." If you were ignorant of this, that credit is the greatest captial of all towards the acquisition of wealth, you would be utterly ignorant." These two aphorisms were written no less than 2,000 years ago. "Credit has done more, a thousand times, to enrich nations, than all the mines of all the world" and "credit is to money, what money is to goods." This was written by Daniel Webster, an English economist, whose name is probably familiar to you. A French Savant said "Man conquers space by commerce, and time by credit." These quotations alone suggest the immense power and importance of credit. In Banking credit is indispensable. In the form of deposits, it is working capital. Banking credit in England is, as Professor Macleod shows from Statistics, such that deposits bear to paid-up capital an average ratio of 10 to 1. In India the ratio is 5 to 10 to 1 in one instance I believe a still higher ratio. But the ratio of deposits to paid-up capital in the Commercial Bank is only 2 to 1, a fact which may be described as an economic discrepancy. This fact proves two things: first, that depositors are afforded unusually ample security; second, that the Bank's power to buy credit or dposits is unusually ineffective. As to the last, what is the reason? Prove it to the foundation, and you will find what? Sentiment. But we have to admit that sentiment is justfied by many past circumstances

to is the salvage. How can we best preserve that which is left? How can we again get our barque classed A, I.? Can we do it, or can we not? I say, most emphatically and without hesitation, we can. It depends on the agreement and support of shareholders, and an influential body like yourselves can do much by giving your support. After all, Rs. 50 per share, or say one preference share of Rs. 100 to every two ordinary shares is not a very serious call, and as, for the encouragement and benefit of present holders, it is proposed to offer the preference shares at 10 per cent. discount, it must be evident that, if any of the shareholders wish to dispose of any of the preference shares allotted to them, they are likely to do so at a profit. For the preference shares will carry interest at 6 per cent, and the assets held against them will be equivalent, at the lowest computation, to 250 per cent; that is, taking the capital assets as reduced to Rs. 30,00,000, these will represent 150 per cent, and when the subscriptions to the preference shares are paid, there will necessarily be 100 per cent further. I do not think there are preference shares existing in any part of India, which combine in the same degree such good interest and good security. Let me also suggest the effect of issuing Rs. 20,00,000 in preference shares. The capital will be raised to Rs. 50,00,000, or if you do not wish anything to be written down, to Rs. 60,00,000. This will place our Bank among local Banks, not only second in capital to the Presidency Banks, but also in full probability, second only in reputation. Our capital will be as much as all the other local Banks put together. The new money will at once place the Bank on a profit earning basis not only by the employment of that money for the finance of trade, but also by the command which it will have over deposits. In financial methods India is essentially homeopathic. Like, attracts like. Credit in practice is well understood and extensively granted. But the capitalists and financiers of India very rightly require that before credit is issued money shall be visible. Money in India commandeers credit more effectually even than reputation. Can it be doubted but that if the Bank is strengthed by the issue of Rs. 20,000 additional and visible money, deposits will flow freely in? Then as to the place the Commercial Bank fills, and the need for its services in India, I hope you will join with me in giving this very careful consideration, because I can assure you the need for a Bank of this kind has occupied much of my thought and study for at least 15 or 20 years. At present with the exception of the Commercial Bank, the Presidency Banks are the only Banks which finance the inland trade as a regular business. I have nothing but admiration for the enterprise and usefulness of the Presidency Banks. But so far as inland trade is concerned, they are for purposes of finance one institution. Now I do not care how well and efficiently managed an institution may be, it cannot answer the needs and requirements of all customers in such a large and growing country as India. A cotton mill does not buy all its cotton from one producer, or sell all its goods to one consumer. The idea of monopoly in Banking was exploded about 300 years ago. Professor Macleod quotes from a writing in the year 1727 as follows:—"a perpetual monopoly of Banking was a thing so manifestly pernicious, that no private men could have the assurance to aim at it, far less could any Parliament be so unthinking as to grant it." This was at the time when the Charter of the Bank of Scotland as a sole Bank of Scotland expired, and when the Royal Bank of Scotland was established. Professor Macleod remarks in this connection:—"The alarm and jealousy created by the new Bank soon wore off, as it was discovered that, so far from injuring it, the inevitable consequence followed, that enlarged experience in commerce would enable us to predict: it increased the prosperity of both of them, so that the stock of the Bank of Scotland rose to 400 per cent, and that of the Royal Bank also rose very high. I do not wish to imply that monopoly is not as repugnant to the administrators of our Presidency Banks, as it is to every one else, but I desire to show you that there is ample room in the field for our Bank, and that its operations must, of necessity, aid in extending the inland trade of India, an extension which experience teaches is likely not only to increase commerce generally, but also to have a beneficial effect upon the Presidency Banks themselves. I have always maintained that, while the Presidency Banks represent a main stream, Banks like ours, are extremely useful, and indeed indispensable as tributaries. We have seen railways, telegraphs, and canals extended, but Banking has not extended in like proportion. For many years Banking has stood still. You will remember that one of the first things which attracted Lord Curzon's attention soon after his arrival in India, was the need of Banking extension. Unfortunately this was seized upon by some of the Government officials as commending a scheme for an amalgamated atrocity, (at least whether rightly or wrongly, it was so interpreted by the public) to be called the State or Central Bank of India, the chief object of which would be to lend money to Government, and the last object of which would be the interests of commerce. The whole scheme in fact stank of monopoly in the nostrils of the public, and the effect, even with the best intentions, would in their opinion have been to subordinate private interests, to the financial supremacy of the Government. I do not believe Lord Curzon was ever in favor of such a scheme. I believe when he spoke, having necessarily a very superficial knowledge even of facts, and none of details, he was keenly alive to the greater importance of trade finance, or, at any rate, saw that only through the prosperity of trade can the Government revenue be increased and new loans realised: and I think he urged extension as a general principle for a general and not special benefit. In any case I can assure you that there is a growing need for a Bank such as ours which can assist the finance of trade in all directions to, and with, every part of India. In proof of this I have the pleasure to inform you that the Bank has met an excellent reception from merchants and traders wherever it has been established, and that the connections we have formed are of the best, is demonstrated by the fact that during the past six months we have never once, among the bills purchased and discounted; had one which has caused us any doubt or trouble. We have already proved our usefulness and I am certain that if support is now given, the popularity of the Bank will be great. The object before the directors in proposing to write down the capital to Rs. 30,00 000, thus reducing the paid-up value of present shares to Rs. 75 is to show the minimum value, in present depressed market conditions, of the assets held against that capital, after providing in full for Depositors. The price at which our shares have lately been quoted on the market must, they think, have led the public to believe that considerably more than Rs. 25 per share has been lost, whereas none of it has actually been lost. The Directors therefore have considered that by providing a sum for estimated loss, at what they approximately calculate as minimum values, they give more assurance to subscribers to preference shares, than if the capital is left intact. As before stated we must acquire fresh grist for the mill. Of the benefit, which I believe cannot fail to be derived by the shareholders, if they contribute to the preference shares I have dilated at length. But it must be clearly understood that, however good the security offered, and I have shown conclusively that it is of the best, the public will not help unless the shareholders give the lead. If the shareholders show confidence, the public, I may say confidently, will gladly follow the lead. I have no hesitation in saying they are anxious to do so. If shareholders do this, their term of anxiety will shortly cease, and they will become possessed of one of the most successful, and popular Banking institutions in India. I feel absolutely confident of the popularity and popularity commands success. Then again, there is on alternative; you must agree to the proposals put forward, or to an indefinitely prolonged struggle which may at any time result in liquidation. The latter course would be extremely foolish and an unnecessary sacrifice of valuable property. For, as stated in Directors' Report, time is required for advantageous realisation. On the other hand, the scheme proposed calls virtually for no sacrifice, and cannot fail to have an immediate beneficial effect. I have no right to expect that I personally can influence you. But as one who has spent 30 years in India and is content, "Deo volente," to spend 30 years more in this country, if the cause of Banking can be forwarded, I ask you, with a thorough conviction of the justice of my plea, to give the scheme now before you your support. I refer you to the half yearly statement of accounts, and directors' report to prove that the Bank can, and does make profitable use of available funds. I leave it to your common sense to decide whether the issue of Rs. 20,00,000 preference shares is likely to be attended with the success which I anticipate. I venture to predict that if this issue of preference shares is agreed to and supported by the shareholders, the price of your shares will soon reach 100, and I see no reason why the price of 150 should greatly exceed the quotations of the future. I remember seeing a play in London in my young days, in which an enthusiastic jockey was made to say: "Melt down your silver spoons and forks, and plank your money on "Flying Scud," for, I tell you, he'll win the Derby." Taking this as a metapher, and with real, not simulated enthusiasm, I say to you, gentlemen, "Melt down your silver spoons, and forks, and plank your money on the Commercial Bank, for, I tell you, it will win the Blue Ribbon of Indian Banking.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

THE BATTLE OF YANGTSUN.

THE BRITISH AT SHANGHAI.

(From the China mail papers of August 11 to 18.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.

THE British and American casualties at the capture of Yangtsun were:—220 British, 230 Americans.

The Chinese held seven lines of strong entrenchments, and after being driven from their positions, retreated toward Peking.

Japan is sending an Army to Korea.

MESSAGE FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER.

On Saturday, Mr. B. C. G. Scott, the British Consul at Canton, received a cipher message from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, August 6, to the following effect:—'Our situation here is desperate. In ten days our food supply ends, and unless we are relieved general massacre probable. Chinese offer to escort us to Tientsin, but remembering Cawnpore, we refuse offer. Over two hundred women and children in this Legation.'

On the same day, the U. S. Consul at Canton, Mr. R. M. McWade, received a cipher message for Mr. Conger, the American Minister, dated Peking, 6th August, to the following effect; 'Besieged by Imperial Army. Situation desperate. Our loss sixty killed, one hundred wounded. Some sickness, but general health prevails. Will hold on indefinitely whatever the result.'

FRENCH WOUNDED.

The "Nagasaki Press" of August 3rd, has the following:—As there is no French hospital in Japan, almost all the wounded or invalided French troops have been conveyed to Saigon for medical treatment. Through the courtesy of the Russian authorities, seventeen wounded French soldiers have been received at the local Russian Naval hospital. The hospital, however, is unable to afford accommodation to other nationals, as a large number of wounded and invalided Russians are expected here shortly from Taku and Port Arthur. In view of this and also of the inconvenience attending the transportation of wounded and invalided to Saigon, the French authorities have opened a temporary hospital in the local French convent, under the management of Dr. Bristau. The 17 French wounded who were in the local Russian hospital and 24 others brought here from Taku by the cruiser Descaries, have been removed to the new French hospital. It is reported that preparations are now being made in the new institution for the reception of 40 other wounded, who are expected here in a few days from Taku.

JAPANESE COOLIES FOR CHINA.

REPORTED GERMAN REQUIREMENTS.

It is reported that a German merchant at Shanghai has received a telegraphic order from the German War Office to engage 3,000 coolies for the German troops in North China, and in consequence has applied to the Yokohama Emigration Company, through Messrs. Becker & Co., to supply the men. The Japanese Foreign Office is stated to be applying the provisions of the Emigrants Protection Law in all cases of engagements of coolies for foreign troops. The terms of the contract under this law are that the wages of the coolies must be Y 1·50 each per day. In addition not less than Y 700 must be paid to the family of a coolie killed in battle, and not less than Y500 to those dying from sickness. To the wounded between Y5 and Y500 must be paid, exclusive of hospital expenses. The merchant is said to be hesitating to engage the coolies upon these terms, and the negotiations are progressing very slowly. The Emigration Company reported by the 'Osaka,' Asahi from which paper these particulars are gathered, to have sent a representative to the German Consul-General to inquire whether the merchant has a commission from the German Government to engage the coolies.—"Kobe Chronicle."

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE TROOPS IN COLLISION.

Major-General Fukushima reports to the Japanese Government as follows:—'Firing was accidentally exchanged between the Japanese and the Russian forces in the vicinity of Peitao, the troops mistaking each other for the enemy. The affair has been settled satisfactorily and there is no danger of the mistake again occurring. The Russian troops are now engaged with about 5,000 Chinese at Peichow.

AT THE CAPITAL.

A valued correspondent writes to the "N.-C. Daily News" from Chefoo on July 3:—

Extracts from a letter received from Tientsin will have a special interest to your readers. The messenger who brought Sir R. Hart's dispatch of the 25th of June was one of our college students.

He succeeded in reaching here on the 15th of July, and returned at once to Peking. He was unable to deliver the reply on the 18th or 19th and on the 24th of July returned to Tientsin with a mass of valuable information for the military authorities. He reports them much more closely shut in, though fighting had ceased since the 14th of July. Guns were on the city wall, and on the Peiyuchiao, (east of the British Legation). These bore on the besieged, but had not injured any one, not having been much used. He heard that a truce for negotiations between the Ministers was declared, and yesterday the Japanese Consul had news that a peace of some sort was being arranged. The Boxers and Tung Fu-hsiang's rabble had been removed from besieging the Legation and only Yung Lu's troops were around it. The French Catholics are still fighting at the mission N. W. of the inner city (Huang ch'ing.) The dispatches from Conger and Macdonald dated the 4th of July, were brought in by a small Shantung boy. The word was that help must come inside of 20 days if at all. The same college student reports having passed the burned buildings at Tungchou. The neighbours were carrying off brick from the burned buildings. In order to keep the Christian native refugees (about 170 of the American Board Mission) alive, a bakery and laundry had been started in the Mission compound.

THE PAOTINGFU MASSACRE.

It was reported here, yesterday, that the large mission of the American Methodists, 300 li east of Peking, had been confiscated by special order of the old General Sung Ch'ing, (who had been posing for some time as the special friend of foreigners) and that the mission house had been looted, and torn to pieces. It will give comfort to the friends of Prof. G. F. Wright, to know that he left Paoting before the break-up, and passed down to Shanghai, en route to India. He had been reported to be in Peking with his son. The report of the massacre at Paotingfu affects three missions, the American Board, the China Inland, and the Amoy Presbyterian Mission. There are fourteen persons whose lives are involved, if the report be verified. Of the American Board, Rev. H. T. Pitkin and Miss M. S. Merrill; of the Presbyterian Board, Rev. Mr. Simcox, wife and two children, Dr. G. Y. Taylor, Dr. C. V. R. Hodge and wife; of the C. I. M., Mr. Bagnall, wife and child, and Mr. William Cooper; and one uncertain, Mr. Bagnall has two children in Chefoo, and Mr. Cooper's family are here for the summer.

Chefoo, August 1.

CIPHER MESSAGES.

The American Consul has received word from the Governor saying that the Imperial Government has declined to send any message to the besieged Ministers except such messages be couched in plain speech without cipher. Since the dispatches of the 24th July, there is reason to hope that nothing sinister is concealed in this refusal, however unpleasant is its wording. The Imperial Government is not lacking in caution, as well as insane in its rage. Further word from Paoting is ominous to the last degree.

LEGATIONS BESIEGED.

The following is a dispatch from Dr. Coltman of the 20th of June (6 July) received here the 31st instant:—Foreign residents besieged in the British Legation, then under daily fire artillery, rifles Chinese. Fortunately cowardice prevented successful rushes. Our losses 60 killed, 70 wounded. Theirs exceed thousands. No word from outside world. Food plenty, rice and horses. Yesterday flag of truce from Yung Lu, asked Macdonald if willing to make truce. Replied willing, provided Chinese came no closer. Shell firing ceased July 16th. Quiet now. Hope it means relief, having defeated Chinese is nearing. All exhausted, constant watching, fighting, building barricades, digging trenches, night and day. All Legations except British utterly wrecked by shell and shot.

'Austrian, Italian, Belgian, Holland Legations burned to the ground, British much shattered, American marines still hold vital position on wall commanding Legations, after brilliant sortie 3rd July, Capt. Myers driving back hordes of Kansu troops. Myers slightly wounded, arms flags captured. Greatest credit due Secretary Squiers whose military education is invaluable. Present dangers treachery, possible entry of city by a defeated Chinese army. Intense anxiety early relief.

A letter from the American Minister to Mr. Regsdale, of date the 25th of July has been duly received. It is to be hoped that the reported advance from Tientsin on the 1st of August may be carried out with energy. The Viceroy Yu Lu is reported to be 30 li from Tientsin with only 15,000 troops.

THE EVACUATION OF CHUNGKING.

The "N.-C. Daily News" says:—In bringing away from Chungking practically the whole of the foreign community, including the Consuls and the Customs staff, the last of whom, we believe, deserted their post without any authority what ever, and thus actualy closing a treaty port, Mr. M. M. F. A. Fraser, British Consul, has committed an act which it is a euphemism to call unpardonably foolish. There are those who excuse him on the ground that he was acting under instructions from the Foreign Office, but it is obvious that the data on which the Foreign Office framed these instructions must have been supplied by Mr. Fraser himself. The Press here is always extremely gentle in its handling of incompetent foreign officials in China, and not very much harm is done as a rule, because the officials have not ordinarily much opportunity of doing any permanent injury to their country; but every now and then they do get an opportunity of showing their mettle with some such disastrous result as has just occurred at Chungking.

There is only one word for retirement in the face of a hypothetical enemy—and it was a hypothetical enemy that frightened Mr. Fraser away. I don't think there is any risk, our correspondent at Chungking, who is one of the oldest and best-informed residents in China with a unique knowledge of the Upper Yangtze wires us on the 2nd of August, unless war should soon be declared on the Lower Yangtze. This was the bogey that terrified the British Consul, although under H. E. Kuei Chun's rule Szechuan has become again the quietest province in China. How little Kuei Chun has deserved such mistrust as Mr. Fraser has shown, Kuei Chun, though a Manchu, joined the other Yangtze Viceroys in guaranteeing to protect foreigners; he specially assured the foreigners that he could and would protect them at Chungking, and he has kept his word, and yet he is treated as if his word were as worthless as that of Yu Lu at Tientsin. This cannot but discourage the Viceroys and Governors who are doing their duty, and it is an encouragement to anti-foreign officials to say that foreigners are frightened, and there will be little difficulty in getting rid of them altogether from the Yangtse Valley. We understand that one of Mr. Fraser's reasons for evacuating Chungking was the uneasiness of the natives at the news that a French army was massing on the Yunnan frontier. His first object should have been to find out if the news were true, and if it were to explain to the Szechuanese that it is a far cry from the Yunnan frontier to Chungking.

We have already remarked on the extra danger brought by Mr. Fraser's action on the hundred or more foreigners scattered about the interior of Szechuan. They have so far been protected by Kuei Chun, the Viceroy, and he has promised that they shall be safe if they make the best of their way to Chungking; and they will come to Chungking and find the British and other Consulates shut up and no national flags flying over them, although the provinces is in state of complete peace. We are glad to know that there is reason to believe that not all the British residents have followed Mr. Fraser in his flight, and that of up country Britishers continue still find a British flag floating in Chungking; and that though Mr. Fraser by his precipitate action has closed the port, arrangements are being made to send the Pioneer up again, while it is quite possible, or rather very probable that the Custom House at Chungking will be reopened as soon as the officials can get back from Ichang.

We cannot blame the Foreign Office for acting on Mr. Fraser's representations and consenting to his bringing away the Chungking community; but we do blame Lord Salisbury for not having long ago appointed Mr. Pelham Warren Charged' Affaires, and left it with him to say whether Mr. Fraser or any other Consul should abandon his port or not. It is a very slipshod way of doing things to state in the House of Commons that 'the officers concerned had been directed to communicate direct with Mr. Warren' and that in case of emergencies at Shanghai Mr. Warren was given full powers to take the necessary action; and then not to give him the authority which his formal appointment as Charged' Affaires would carry with it. This is all a part of the boundering and muddling that make our Foreign Office the despair of its representives abroad who have to carry out its orders and cover up its mistakes in the best way they can.

BRITISH TRANSPORTS AT SHANGHAI.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN OPPOSITION.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.

The transports Itinda, Zamania and Canning with Brigadier-General Creagh, V. C., the Second Brigade Staff, the 1st Fourth Gurkhas and the 30th Bombay Infantry, have arrived at Shanghai.

The troops were not landed owing to the intrigues of the French and American Consuls with certain American missionaries in the employment of the Chinese helping to frustrate the action of the British authorities.

Fierce indignation is felt in the settlement at the interference of these individuals.

DETAILED NEWS FROM PEKING.

The full text of Dr. Morrison's telegram to the "Times" of the 21st ult. from Peking is published by the *N.-C Daily News*:—

There has been a cessation of hostilities since the 18th, but fearing treachery no vigilance has been relaxed. The Chinese soldiers continue strengthening their barricades round the besieged area, also their batteries on the top of the Imperial City wall; but in the meantime they have discontinued firing probably because short of ammunition. The main bodies of the Imperial soldiers have left Peking to meet the relief forces.

Supplies are beginning to come in, and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well, the hospital arrangements being admirable. One hundred and fifty cases have passed through the hospital, none septic.

The Tsungli Yamen has forwarded to the British Minister a copy of the dispatch telegraphed by the Emperor of China to the Queen of England attributing all the deeds of violence to banditti, and requesting assistance to extricate the Chinese Government from its difficulties.

The Queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese Minister at Washington cables that the United States will gladly assist.

This dispatch to the Queen was sent to the Yamen by the Grand Council on July the 3rd, yet the day before an Imperial edict was issued calling upon the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services and exterminate the Christians. The edict commanded the Viceroys and Governors to expel all missionaries from China and arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. There have been other decrees applauding the Boxers, and speaking appreciatingly of their burning out and slaying converts. Their leaders are stated in a decree to be Princes and Ministers.

On July 18th another decree was issued showing a complete volte face due to the victories of the foreign troops in Tientsin when for the first time, one month after the occurrence, allusion was made to the death of Baron Ketteler, the deed being attributed to local brigands, though it was undoubtedly a premeditated assassination done by an Imperial officer, as Mr. Cordes who survives can testify.

Our besieging force at Peking consists of Imperial soldiers of Yung Lu and Tung Fuhsiang, whose gallantry is applauded in Imperial decrees, though that gallantry has consisted in bombarding for one month defenceless women and children, cooped up in Legation compounds, using shell, shrapnel, round shot, and expanding bullets.

The Chinese undermined the French Legation, which is now in ruins. The French Minister was not present, having fled for protection to the British Legation the first day of the siege.

The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from fire, the Chinese, in their determination to burn the British Legation, burning the adjoining Hanlin Academy, the most sacred building in China sacrificing the unique library, which is reduced to ashes.

The Chinese throughout with characteristic treachery posted a proclamation assuring us of protection, and the same night made a general attack, hoping to surprise us unawares. We have still no news of the Peitang Cathedral.

CANTON.

THE OFFICIALS AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

CANTON, Aug. 14.

One of the Canton 'Dailies' is responsible for the statement that the Tartar-General, in accordance with the instructions of an Imperial Edict, has given orders that a house-to-house visitation be made throughout the city for the purpose of finding out the residences of the native Christians. It is intended that all houses and shops in which there are native Christians, shall have that fact announced on a small placard put up in some prominent place, so that all passersby may be duly warned to avoid all interference with them. To the uninitiated this may appear as a most commendable solicitude for the welfare of all classes of the community—no matter what their creed may be. The Chinese are not deceived. They are quick to read 'between the lines.' They know that this quasi-benevolence is nothing less than practically outlawing the Christians, and they are not slow to take the hint and act accordingly. It is a curious study how the power that lies behind a Yamen may use the people in this way, and yet be legally if not morally innocent. A more fatuous and mischievous course than this devised by the Tartar General could scarcely be imagined. The clause of the Treaty which makes Christianity a 'legalised religion,' is systematically ignored, and converts spoken of as a separate class. The Chinese call this sort of action, 'courting disaster.'

BERLIN MISSION BURNED AND PILLAGED.

HONGKONG, Aug. 15.

The rioting reported in the north of the Canton Province near Nam Hung at the beginning of this month has turned out more serious than at first anticipated. Writing under the date of August 14th, the Rev. A. Kollecker, superintendent of the Basel Mission, Canton says: I have just received a telegram, announcing the complete destruction of the Basel Mission station of Luk Hang, Fa Yen, on August 13th. At 3 p. m. on the afternoon of that day, apparently without any warning, the inhabitants of the Mission Station, were suddenly alarmed by the sound of gongs. They looked out and saw a great crowd of Chinese coming in their direction.

An attempt was made to beat off the assailants and protect the property. This proved of no avail, for in a short time the rioters beat down the doors and rushed into the compound. It was with great difficulty that the people of the Mission Station made their escape. They owe their safety to the fact that the rioters first concerned themselves with looting the houses. This engaged their attention till nearly 6 o'clock. By that time the rioters had carried out all they deemed valuable. When the work of looting was finished they deliberately set fire to the houses of the Missionaries, the School, and the Church. All these buildings are burned to the ground. The rioters came from the villages lying round Luk Hang. The Christians living in these villages heard the wheelbarrows going all night as the rioters bore off, under the glare of the burning houses, their share of the plunder.

The man, who sold the ground on which the mission station was built some years ago, has also come in for a share of the trouble. The rioters have burned down his house too.

Mr Kollecker adds that the Acting Viceroy promised to severely punish the men concerned in the plundering of the mission-church at Tshi Hin and the soldiers who made the murderous assault on the Christians at Lyung Thong, as described in the columns of this paper about a fortnight ago. Up to the other day no action had been taken to carry out this promise. This is much to be regretted, for if these two cases had been promptly settled the people might perhaps have been deterred from this last outrage. It seems that the mandarins are either not able or unwilling to protect the Christians or the mission property. In saying this I do not wish to reflect on the Fa Yen Magistrate, who has been very friendly to us. He has apparently nothing to do with this riot. "The gentry" took the leadership of the scoundrels there; and we know pretty well from whom the orders originally came.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

The "Shanghai Mercury" of August 8 says:—One of the native papers this morning stated that in the course of the interview which Admiral Seymour recently had with H. E. Liu Kunyi at Nanking, the former put forward a proposal for the landing of a number of British troops at Shanghai for the preservation of peace and the protection in case of need of foreign lives and property. The Viceroy at first objected on the ground that such action would tend to alarm and excite the native population, but subsequently said that as the Settlements have long been under the control of foreigners he did not feel that he could persist in his objection, but would urge that the number of troops landed should not exceed 4,000 in number. An intimation of these facts was conveyed to the Shanghai Taotai, who has to-day interviewed several of the Consuls upon the subject. From inquiries made by us in well-informed quarters we learn that Admiral Seymour has actually telegraphed the British Government recommending that a body of British troops should at once be sent up from Hongkong, and landed in Shanghai. So far as we can gather the consensus of opinion amongst the Consular Body is to the effect that this action on the part of the British authorities is premature and unnecessary, at all events for the present. In consideration of the international character of the settlements it is perfectly evident that no one Power will be allowed to undertake individually the defence of foreign interests here; and the advent of British troops is certain to be followed by that of forces of other nationalities, some of which have freely expressed their intention of following the lead of the British in this matter. Although it is stated that the consent of the Chinese authorities to this proposal has been obtained, we understand that it was given with great reluctance, and that a strong feeling exist amongst the Chinese officials against the step which is now contemplated. For our own part we must confess to sharing the apprehensions of the Nanking Viceroy that the landing of foreign troops here at the present time is calculated to inflame the populace and increase the danger to foreigners, not merely local, and the Yangtsze Valley, but throughout the whole of the Empire wherever the news is received. The action will certainly lend colour to the apprehensions of partition which are already very generally entertained, and will tend to disturb the friendly relations with the Viceroys in the Central and Southern provinces, which have so far been the means of preserving comparative order within their jurisdictions. The existing understanding has so far worked so well that it would seems to be a great mistake to take any action which might imperil its continuance: and we think the British Government will do well if, acting in concert with other Powers, they should postpone such important action at all events as its circumstances should seem to more fully warrant it.

CAPTURE OF TUNGCHOW.

ATTACK ON PEKING.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17, 10 a. m.

The Allies took possession of Tungchow on the morning of 12th August. The enemy fled. The Japanese captured 50,000 koku of rice. Within eight miles of Peking, the enemy again made a stand and attempted to stay the advance and cut the line of communications.

The Allies commenced the attack on Peking on 15th August.

THE FIGHTING AT NEWCHWANG.

NEWCHWANG, Aug. 6

On Saturday 4th, at 7.15 a. m., over 150 Boxers made their long promised attack on the foreign settlement. They were armed with swords, knives and spears. An attempt was made by them to cross the barrier constructed near the river-side. Several members of the volunteer corps were at once on the spot and attempted to drive them off by firing several blank shots. This, however, had not the desired effect, and as reinforcements had arrived fire was opened in earnest and resulted in 10 killed and as many wounded: the rest beat a hasty retreat. Some 20 Russian marines had by this time arrived who assisted by the volunteers, poured a few volleys into the retreating mob. The leader of the Boxers was pluckily captured by a volunteer and was afterwards shot by a squad of Cossacks and volunteers. He was most prettily covered with red ribbons and his flowing hair was adorned with similar material of red and yellow; his facial expressions reflected those of a hardened sinner.

CHINESE SOLDIERS ASSIST.

At about 9 o'clock the Boxers were joined by some soldiers and were seen near the city walls amongst the reeds and high grass. From that time and until one o'clock some 400 Russians kept up an ipcessant cannonading and rifle fire. Reinforcements arrived in the shape of 500 cavalry and several companies of infantry The Russians soon gained the advantage, and forced the enemy back into the city.

SHELLING THE CITY.

In the meantime the Russian gunboat Gramiastchy had moved to a position opposite the native city and another gunboat took up a position near the fort. At 2.30 the Gramiastschy opened fire with shrapnel, directing her shots well beyond the heart of the city and the enemy was seen streaming out of the city in an opposite direction. The other gunboat and the land forces attended to those. The 500 cavalry especially did good execution, and the slaughter of Boxers and soldiers became general. With short intervals the firing continued for 3 hours and but few shots fell into the main part of the city, which was on fire in several places, without however doing much damage. At one time the Chinese replied with machine guns and rifle fire and bullets were heard whizzing dangerously near people in the settlement.

FLIGHT OF THE TAOTAI.

The Taotai had meanwhile made off towards Tienchwangtai, 15 miles away. At 6 p. m. the general commanding the Russian troops sent a messenger to the guilds that if all arms were brought in, the city would be spared. These conditions were accepted and hostilities suspended. After sundown the Russian naval flag was hoisted at the Customs flag staff, where it proudly continues to fly. The Russian Admiral arrived yesterday, and it was decided to establish a provisional government with a civil governor as its head. The Customs is to function as heretofore until a fina settlement is arrived at. An inspection of the city on the following day proved it deserted. With the exception of the public buildings no signs of looting were seen. Very little damage was done by shell in the main parts of the city, the missiles being chiefly thrown beyond at the outskirts. The two Japanese gunboats in port took no active part in the fight.

BOXERS WIPED OUT.

The Boxer element is completely wiped out and there is at present no fear of attack either from local rowdies or soldiery, and the whole place is policed by the Russian forces. The only fear of attack to be anticipated is from the north, where Imperial troops and hordes of brigands have joined hands. It means a deal of hard fighting to subdue the entire district Where a few days age Boxer flags were seen there are now innumerable miniature Russian flags and foreign signboard over Chinese shops taken down before, are being restored. A Russian trooper arived on Saturday from Port Arthur and while passing the gunboats engaged in firing the band struck up lively tunes, and the cheering was incessant. The railway between this any Port Arthur remains still interrupted.

PROCLAMATION BY RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

The following was circulated by the Consular Body on the 7th inst:—

YINGKOW, Aug. 6th 1900.

SIR,—The hostils behaviour of the Chinese authorities, who had first encouraged the rebellion and then declared that they could not maintain order, ended in the open attack on our forces placed in the city in accordance to the wish of the Consular Body. During the said attack the Chinese authorities had fled, leaving the town to its fate. To avoid disorder and looting by the Chinese mob and with the object of protecting the commerce of the port and the property of foriguers the Russian Military Authority found it necessary to place the town under the guard of the Imperial Russian troops. It may be added that the perfidious destruction of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the insurgents and soldiers also necessitated our placing in Yingkow a force of troops to protect the same. Nevertheless the Imperial Government tried to avoit the extreme measure Yingkow being a Treaty Port. It is to be understood that the temporary administration that is to be established in the interest of the Russians as well as the foreigners and Chinese, will not infringe the right and privileges which they have enjoyed previously in Yingkow.

The foreign community has to note that the sole object of the provisional Russian administration is to maintain peace and order and restore trade, and I hope in these endeavours to have the sincere support of the Foreign representatives—I have, etc. Your obedient servant,

E. ALEXIEFF, Vice-Admiral.

The Consuls of the Treaty Powers, Yingkow.

THE LEADER OF THE BOXERS.

A private telegram from Newchwang to the "N.-C. Daily News" says that in the action on the 4th the Newchwang Volunteers captured the leader of the Boxers and shot him.

CUT IN TWO.

FATE OF PEACEMAKERS.

THE two Chinese Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen—Hsu-Ching-chen and Yuan Chang—who were killed at Peking for opposing the war policy of the Empress-Dowager, met their death in a barbarous way. The instrument used was a large knife resembling the chaff-cutters used by Chinese syces. The victim is laid on the platform of the "cutter" at right angles to the knife blade which, being pressed down by the executioner and his assistants, meets the victim just above the abdomen and severs him in half. This mode of punishment had fallen into disuse in China since 1736. It was invented by a judge in the eleventh century. When the present (Manchu) dynasty conquered China in 1644-62, the Manchus used this instrument on all Chinese who refused to shave their heads and braid their hair, because mere beheading had no terrors for those who were loyal to the fallen dynasty. These two Ministers were dons to death at the bidding of Li Ping-heng, the ex-Governor of Shantung, who had been cashiered, on the demand of the German Minister, and has since been appointed generalissimo of the Chinese armies in conjunction with Yung Lu.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

RECENTLY golfers, and more especially the greenkeepers, were sighing for rain, and rain they have had in sufficient quantity to satisfy the most fastidious. The difference it has made in the seaside greens has to be seen to be believed. Ten days ago they were scorched up and quite bare; now they are all beautifully green and in excellent playing condition. Thus those who have the responsibility of them have every reason to feel satisfied; for with anything like average weather the links are likely to be in good order for the rest of the season.

The Royal Liverpool Club are invariably fortunate in the matter of weather at their principal meetings; but in common with many other clubs who hold their meetings on the August Bank Holiday they suffered from the sample of the English climate which was vouchsafed that particular date. The early starters had a comparatively good time of it, as until nearly eleven o'clock it rained but gently, with very little wind blowing; but from that hour the force of the wind increased, while the rain came down in torrents. Considering the conditions, the scoring may be considered good. For the scratch award it looked at one time as though there was to be a very close fight; indeed, as at the "Rushes" hole five players—Messrs. Farrar, Dick, Graham, Hilton, and Wilson—stood almost on an equality, and as Messrs. Farrar and Wilson were just leading at this point, it appeared probable that there would be a surprise and the sequence of successes on the part of Messrs. Ball, Hilton, and Graham broken at last. But the last five holes always furnish a severe test at Hoylake, and a particularly severe one they proved on Monday, as Messrs. Farrar, Dick, and Wilson found out. Eventually Mr. Hilton, who ran down two or three very useful putts at the finish, proved successful with a score of 81, Mr. Graham following with a 84, Messrs. Farrar and Wilson being 85, and Mr. Dick 86. A considerable time has elapsed since a medal at Hoylake was won with a score exceeding 80, but, as I have mentioned before, Monday last was far from an ideal day. In the handicap results Mr. Geo. E. Goodwin, who can claim the credit of having sent in the lowest net return ever handed in at Hoylake, viz. 71, accomplished an excellent performance in taking the first prize with 88, less 9—79.

For a change the Calcutta Cup—the annual hole tournament in connection with the Royal and Ancient Club—has fallen to a player in receipt of a handicap, Mr. S. H. Gollan, the successful competitor, having an allowance of three holes. Mr. Gollan has, however, been in at the finish of these tournaments on previous occasions, and has the reputation of being an excellent match players. Of the back markers, Mr. Balfour Melville, the only man on the "owe two" mark, early fell out of the running to one of the long handicap brigade, whilst Mr. A. F. Macfie, who has had a great deal to say in the destiny of the trophy in past years, was another of the earliest of the leading golfers to depart. Mr. H. G. B. Ellis, however, worked his way into the penultimate round before succumbing to Mr. E. Scratton, junr., who in reaching the final enhanced the reputation he had made for himself at Sandwich in May.

It may be remembered that last season the Calcutta Cup supplied one of the very last of the many triumphs of poor Freddy Tait, who won the trophy from the "owe four" mark conceding Mr. J. L. Low two holes start in the final, in which he was successful after a halved match had been recorded in the initial meeting. Lieutenant Tait's success, following on that of the mighty swiper, Mr. Ted Blackwell, in the previous season, led people to believe that the fact of the competition being played on the new course instead of the old was greatly in favour of the back-markers, and an effort was made by a certain section to get the executive of the Royal and Ancient Club to revert to the old order of things—the old course. But the bill did not pass, and the success of a player in receipt of a handicap in the person of Mr. Gollan may be said to have saved the situation.

The intimation, which emanates from the columns of the "Scotsman," that the relations between Taylor and Vardon are not quite so cordial as they were previous to the meeting at St. Andrews, owing to the fact that the ex-champion did not take his defeat in the sportsmanlike spirit one would have expected him to do, will come as a surprise to those who have the pleasure of thoroughly knowing Vardon, who certainly always appears to take his defeats in the most sportsmanlike manner. Any little friction between these two great players would be very unfortunate, particularly as they have always been the greatest of friends in the past.

The opinion is held by some that Vardon was not playing quite so steadily in the championship as we were in the habit of seeing him prior to his visit to America, and I am certainly of that opinion myself, as occasionally he made mistakes which were more worthy of a second-class amateur than a first-class professional. In saying this one does not in any way wish to take away any credit from Taylor's great feat, which stands unequalled in the annals of the championship; it is simply a critical opinion of Vardon's play, irrespective of the eventual total he returned, or the position he held in the field relatively to Taylor or any other of his brother professionals. It may have been that had he played more consistent golf his total would not have been so good, for all golfers know it is quite possible to make mistakes in the course of the round, and yet not to be punished in any appreciable degree. In fact on several occasions Vardon was distinctly fortunate in recovering from mistakes for which he was not punished as he deserved. Of course a great deal of the credit is due to the Ganton man for the manner in which he recovered, but we must not forget that occasionally a lie is obtained from which it is impossible to recover with any degree of success, and it was in this respect that Vardon may have been considered fortunate. The mistakes were made at the right drive, at holes where play made little or no difference, and this means a great deal, particularly in medal play.

But to return to the original subject, Taylor's revival, if such it may be called, has undoubtedly given an added interest to professional golf. A monopoly such as Varden undoubtedly had, and, what is more appeared likely to retain previous to the championship, was not good for the game. Now we have a man who has proved himself worthy of the task of challenging the holder of that monopoly, and that a thorough test of the merits of the p

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE lady who wrote Elizabeth and Her German Garden and A Solitary Summer is amused by the numerous guesses that reach her in the newspapers regarding her own identity. Months ago she was said to be the niece of Mrs. Lassetter, wife of the commandant of the Jubilee detachment of the New South Wales Lancers. Now rumour ascribes these books to the Princess Henry of Pless.

Thus anonymity is again justified by its results. For Elizabeth and Her German Garden is a popular book, and the sale is being stimulated by the report that it is the creation of a Princess. To take another case, a few years ago one of the monthly reviews published an article on the German Emperor, and a leading journal named Mr. Gladstone as the writer. This, however, was wrong, and the matter remained a mystery. A gentleman even called at the publisher's office and offered to pay £50 to know the name of the writer or writers. But the secret was kept, and it took fourteen editions of that month's number to meet the demand for copies.

However ungallant in one aspect this curiosity may appear to be when the lady has deliberately chosen to withhold her name, it is inevitable that a clever book such as Elizabeth and Her German Garden should provoke discussion, and the authorship be widely canvassed. It is said the secret is never to be disclosed; but this "never" need not be taken too seriously. Those who are interested in the subject may not require to wait long before their curiosity is satisfied.

An account of the Antarctic expedition of the Belgica, by Mr. Frederick A. Cook, the only English-speaking member of her crew, will be published by Mr. Heinemann in the autumn. It will contain some valuable photographs, Mr. Cook having acted as surgeon, anthropologist and photographer to the expedition. Mr. Heinemann will also publish a life of William Cotton Oswell, the African explorer, of whom Judge Hughes said that "without his help Livingstone could never have crossed the Kalahari Desert." This is written by his son, W. E. Oswell. A third book on Mr. Heinemann's list is a translation of Professor Seignobos Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine, which covers the period 1814 to 1896.

The following are among the novels which will be published in the autumn by Mr. Heinemann:—The Lane that Had no Turning. By Gilbert Parker. The Mantle of Elijah. By I. Zangwill. Jack Raymond. By Mrs. Voynich. The Provencale. By T. A. Cook. The Hidden Model. By F. Forbes Robertson. Mr. Heinemann has also novels by Mr. Hall Caine, Miss Robins, Kassandra Vivaria, and Mrs. Sarah Grand.

Mr. F. S. Ellis has engaged for been some years on the formidable undertaking of a translation of The Romance of the Rose. His work is now so well forward that Messrs. Dent will publish the first volume in a few days. The whole will be in three volumes of the Temple Classes. In this series also they are about to issue the prose version of Dante's Inferno, edited by Dr. H. Oelsner, from Dr. Caly les translation.

Professor Harnack, of Berlin, is particularly anxious that his series of lecturers on the principles and applications of Christianity should be placed before the English public. The work of translation has been undertaken by Mr. Bailey-Saunders. Professor Harnack is writing a special preface for the volume, which will be published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

M. Zola is busily engaged on Work, the second volume of his new series of social studies. It will be remembered that he occupied his period of exile in England by writing the first—Fruitfulness. The third and fourth will be Truth and Justice. When completed the series will embody M. Zola's social gospel. Work may be published in March next, but a later date is more probable.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly's new English version—for it amounts to that—of Zola's, The Conquest of Plassans, will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus on Sept. 6. This novel, as Mr. Vizetelly observes is based on the hostility of a part of the French clergy to the Empire in its earlier years. It is a story of clerical intrigue in politics, and also of priestly influence in a French household. It may well be read in conjunction with The Fortune of the Rongons and Abbe Mouret's Thransgression. Mr. Vizetelly thinks the Abbe Faujas who figures in The Conquest of Plassans, the most real of all the priests portrayed by Zola.

Mr. Horatio W. Dresser is coming to England shortly to deliver a series of lectures. His latest work, entitled Education and the Philosophical Ideal, is just about to be published here by Messrs. Putnam's Sons. From Bosten Mr. Dresser and his family issue a little monthly periodical of advanced ideals, whose central purpose is "the freedom of the soul." In the first number Mr. Dresser supports "the attitude of hope" in the following terms:—"The optimist is more reasonable than the pessimist or the indifferentist, because, if the world order is the best possible order, he is nearer the truth; and even if it were the worst, he would still be better off and happier by acting as though it were the best order. For everything depends on our attitude toward life, and the wise man is he who takes things for the most they may be worth. If our world be the only possible world, it could not be better than it is. If it can be better, there must be a Power that can make it so, and that Power must some time find opportunity to perfect the world. Consequently, the attitude of hope has at least a rational basis whereas pessimism lacks even that."

It is fortunate that single histories will be obtainable in the Victoria History of the Counties of England, for as the series is to consist of 160 volumes costing exactly £252, the average bookbuying man cannot aspire to a complete set. The number of volumes to be devoted to each county varies from two, as in the case of Huntingdon, to eight, which is the number that may be required for York. Hants has place of honour in the scheme, the first volume to appear being on that county. Messrs. Constable will publish it in the first week of September. In Messrs. Dent's series of county guides the second volume—Norfolk—will be published in a few days.

A new novel by Mr. M. P. Shiel, entitled The Second Adam, will be published shortly by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—From the United States comes the first English translation—The Forest Schoolmaster—of the Austrian novelist, Peter Rosegger. Messrs. Putnam's Sons will publish it in England.—Mr. Henry Fielding draws again upon his knowledge of Burma and Burmese for his forthcoming volume of Palace Tales, which Messrs. Harper will publish.—A boy's story by Mr. Clark Russell—Pretty Polly—and one by Mr. Ernest Glanville—Max Thornton—will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. Mr. Glanville's is a story of the Boer War.

Mr. Leslie Stephen's new work, The English Utilitarians (three volumes) will be published next month by Messrs. Duckworth.—Mr. E. G. Gardner is the author of the volume on Florence, in Messrs. Dent's Mediæval Towns series. It will be out next week.—Dr. Johnson's Table Talk is the next volume in the dainty Bibelots series, published by Messrs. Gay and Bird. The book trade in the West of Scotland has not been so dull for many years as it is now. The next of Miss Elsie Fogerty's series of standard plays for amteur performances in girls schools, published by Messrs. Sonnenschein, will be Tennysons The Princess. An anonymous satire on modern social life and usages, entitled The Slaves of Society, is to be published by Messrs. Harper early next month.

Mr. John Murray's new (and, we believe, very promising) experiment, in the publication of half-crown novels, is causing general discussion among publishers, booksellers, and authors. Is it going to kill the six shilling novel, it is asked, as this has killed the ponderous three-decker at thirty-one shillings and six pence? The answer is that a first-rate six shilling novel is always sure of its market. The renewed talk about restoring the three volume novel is nonsense. The abolition of this form has done a really valuable service to literature; it has made an end of much, at least, of a species of "output" that was neither bad nor good. We have heard of a publisher who used to do a roaring trade in the three volume line urge a young author, whose MS. fell far short of the three volume limit, to "bump it out." The low-priced novel will necessitate compression; it won't stand bumping out. Mr. Murray's half-crown is the equivalent of the two francs seventy-five centimes at which, say, so many of the masterpieces of French fiction have been published.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish Mr. C. W. Heckethorn's London Memories: Social, Historical, Topographical, on the 1st of November. To present characteristic glimpses of London town from the days of Diarist Pepys to the period of the Queen's Jubilees is the attractive and at the same time formidable, almost terrifying, task the author has undertaken. However, Mr. Heckethorn is an old hand at this kind of work. The preparation of his books on old English life and on secret societies strengthened his muscles for fresh effort in the researcher's calling. For his London Memories, he has ransacked piles of old books, old prints, and old newspapers for his anecdotes about statesmen, men of letters, actors and actresses, painters, and stories of famous buildings and localities. The volume will also contain the results of the author's own peregrinations through the City and Greater London. Social customs receive much of Mr. Heckethorn's best attention. Nor are the oddities of two centuries forgotten.

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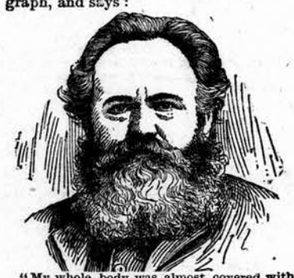
Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:



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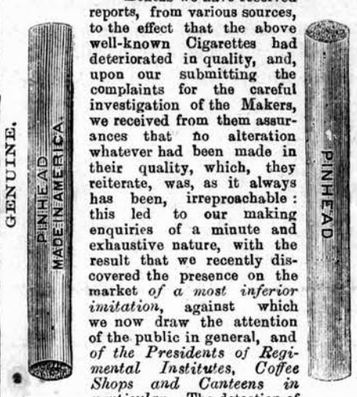

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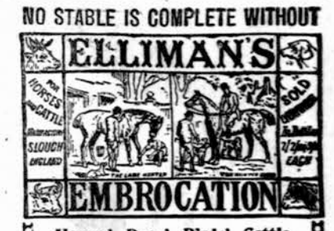

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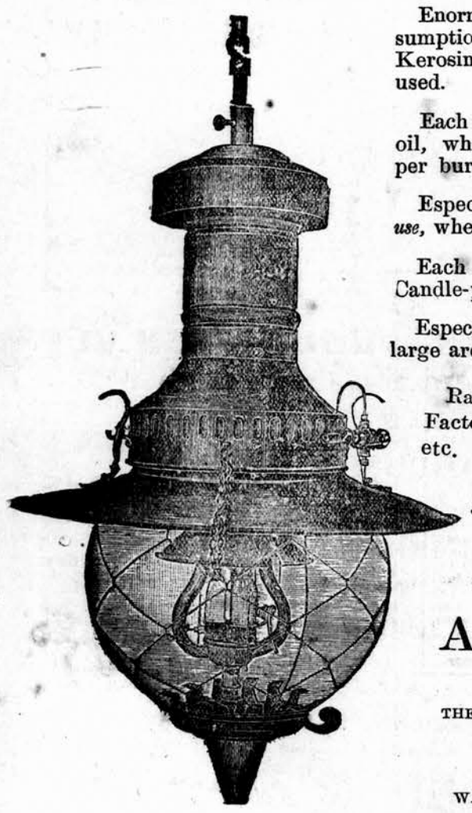

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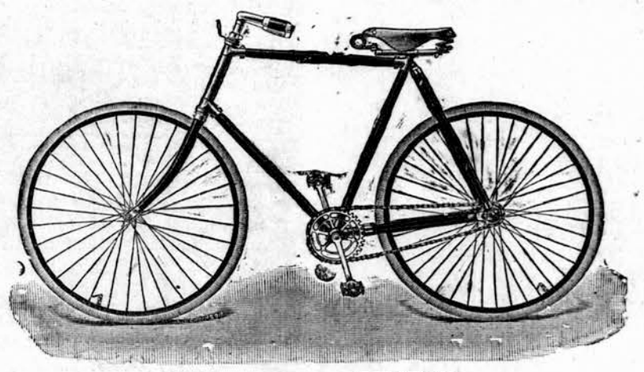

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The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

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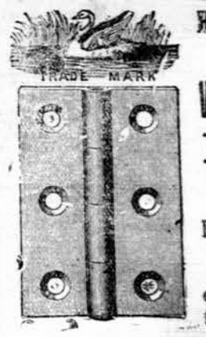

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